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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,614—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.		
		SATURDAY. 2 P.M.		1896.
R.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd	Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4393	A. Symons	29th	"
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Creasy	7th	March
R.V.L. GANGES	4288	T. F. Creery	14th	"
R.M. CALEDONIA	7368	W. R. Andrews	21st	"
† SUTLEJ	4301	A. Symons	28th	"
R.L. PENINSULAR	5797	R. F. Briscoe	4th	April.
† ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	11th	"
R.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6991	I. Reeves	18th	"
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighill	25th	"
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7368	W. R. Andrews	2nd	May.
† SUTLEJ	4392	A. Symons	9th	"
R.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th	"
		FRIDAY. 5 P.M.		
† GANGES	4701	T. F. Creery	22nd	May.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th	"

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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GISELA	A. Mills	4,358	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	7th April 96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

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Under Contract with the French Government

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
OCEANIEN	4239	C. Schmitz	21st March	1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	4639	C. Delorme	18th April	"
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May	"
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4010	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ARMEE" will LEAVE on or about the 15th February.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

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S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 2nd April 1896

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd February, at 3 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 22nd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 20th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muarch in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, about the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about the 29th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 17th February, 1896.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
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NOTICE.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETIMG of the Subscribers at the Bath premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 A.M.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MADON, SONS and Co., respectfully beg to announce to their Patrons, Supporters and Public at large that they have DISCONTINUED their Fort Establishment from THIS DAY, and all business will be carried at No. 5 Beauty's Buildings, Carnac Road, opposite the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, a few minutes walk from the Crawford Market or Money School. All local and up-country orders will be promptly executed as usual.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

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THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 3-15 p.m. on RIDAY, the 28th February, 1896, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1895, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 19th February, to Wednesday, the 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

H. BLACKWELL, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th February, 1896.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 19th February, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

III. To confirm additions to the Tonnage Scale in regard to the Articles "Pollards" and "Bone-meal" in accordance with ascertained measurements.

IV. To elect new Members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the present year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DESOUZA GASPAR, Deputy V. Commissioner, Salt and Abkari.

Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

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A. C. TOKER, COLONEL, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Allpur; Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1896.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February 1896, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business viz.:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September 1895.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1895-96 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th February, 1896, both day inclusive.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.

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CONTENTS. VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Bronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Bonfires.
10. The Londstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Magyros, Medea and Maia—touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary.
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Area.s.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs of Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The cuastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The ionic Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cerauna, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of Siva.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols ☉, ☊, & ☋.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos,

THE KABFIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVENS-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way,
2. The Boon.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boat.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Your publisher sent me your book (beautifully printed and I have been reading it in wonder at the immensity of reading which must have gone to it, and the labour of arrangement and the whole body of thought and industry in its composition."

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LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WINE BRAND.

	Per doz
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "30 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	60 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice.	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
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R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fuiker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fuiker, of Salisbury.

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One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscien, tiously assert that I know of no better medicines than Clarke's Blood Mixture' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from Jonathan, a Christianed Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

45 Leicester-square, London, W.C., "21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

'Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. WELLCOME CHEMICAL and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS the drug trade the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD., 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by DR. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and exhaustion or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the functions of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilitic, secondary symptoms, boils, leprosy, lepra, psoriasis, elephantiasis, leg, bad breast, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarmont Sq., London, W.C.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have much recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating, that in my opinion it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent Army Medical Department.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S-LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutritive properties, and which we have found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S L

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	R. 1,420
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,180xd
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Commercial & Ld. Mge. ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10 p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-36.	£11 to 12
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	26.5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					Half-yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20		661
Anglo-Indian ...	1,344	100	100	Nil		112
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.		8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000		35	833
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500		30	755
Bombay National Mnfg. Co. Ltd	500	1,000	1,000			730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil	491
Central India ...	1,000	500	500		60	1,540
China Mills Co Ltd	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs. 6.		825
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 4.		810
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100			11
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25	680xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		25x Rs 10		670
Coorla Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 4.		1174
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000			823
David Sassoon ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 30		535
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd	25	572
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	200	1,000		Nil	380
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500		40	66
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500		25	680xd
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000		25	480
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 30		460xd
Indian Manfg. Indo-China Manufactg. Co	900	1,000	1,000			1,200
Ing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		500
Jam e Groves ...	1,100	500	500		25	665xd
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500		Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10		225
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		1,170
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000		20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		790
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co ...	40	250	250		Nil	900
Kohinoor	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs. 45		880
Kurla	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10		252½xd
Lord Reay Mills ...	445	1,000	1,000		20	925
Lowjee Nusserwanjee Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1,133
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	1,000		100	3,225
Mahalukmee ...	800	1,000	1,000		N	405
Mahboob Shah Mill (Gunbargai)	3,400	500	500		15	p.c.
Manockjee M Petit	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100		2,600
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6		1624
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 7		2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd	6½	...
Manchester Mills ...	1,779	100	100		Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000		Nil	110
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000		Rs. 2	510
Oriental	5,735	625	625		Rs. 22½	435
Oriental Spinning Mills Co (Ld.).	743	1,000	1,000		40	1,400
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		750
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Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60		1,275
Shoiapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000			980
Soonderdas	7,500	1,000	500	dvd	50	880
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Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs. 12½		380
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dv Rs. 15		330
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Swadeshi Mills ...	875	500	500	dvd Rs. 15		140
Samoon and Alliance ...	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs. 30		785
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000		50	430
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000		...	400
Usmanbaker Mill Co, Ld	300	500	900		15	5 0
Victoria Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000		Nil	375
Western India ...	1,250	1,000	1,000		35	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000			2.0

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Stock ...	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2.6
B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	o.	5.2

PRESS COMPANIES.

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Akbar	200	1,250	1,250		75	1375
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd	
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	div 14 x		175
Bhuggutor City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		25	275
Bombay Cotton reus Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs. 12½		17.5
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200		1	100
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200		12	180
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 10		120
East India	350	1,000	1,000		75	1,300
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	200	dvd Rs. 8		1174
Fort	1,000	9,250	500	dvd Rs. 100		1150
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs. 30		570
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	450		dvd Rs. 40	385 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs. 1		1414
Kiraugunge ...	240	450	450		Rs. 4	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.		250
Mahsulipatam Cotton Gand Pr. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500		35	974
Marcantile ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		500
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400		Nil	3.5
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all		35	1824
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60		1,000
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5		1.62
Pioneer of Wales	100	500	500		25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500		75	20
Sassoon	300	500	500		30	680
Sind and Punjab of Ch	100	1,000	1,000		200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750		50	515
Sorab Woollen Mills Co ...	1,200	250	250		Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	250	200	all		12	110
Voltaire	—	1,000	...		10	dvd Rs. 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750 / 500	100	100		15 / 75	280
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50		75	40
Balham Pile ..	5,000	100	100		10	127
Bunder Steam Navigation Co., Ld ...	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	3360
Do. New Issue ...	1,000	500	375		75	1350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		dvd	14
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500		5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500		5	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500		5 pr. ct.	510
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200		1	205
General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250		8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Cinematoe Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10		10 pr. ct.	2½
J. & A. Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100		10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175		21	345
Karrachee Landing ...	500	500	300		30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100		Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 15		153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		90
Napier Foundry Oriental Gen. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200		...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	6,000	200	50		10 pr. ct.	155
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100		½	109
Soundy & Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20		495
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100		9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25		60	1,085
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100		25	123
	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs. 1		28

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Sovereign, last issued ...	„ 27-3	
Do. do. new ...	„ 27-2	
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Bombay bar Gold ...	„ 27-3	
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Silver	„ 94-4	
179½ Do.	„ 91-8	

We point out some little time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, that in the case of a Lieutenant-General in one of the four Indian Commands going on leave, the fairest way of filling the officiating appointment would be by the promotion of the next senior Major-General in that particular Command, without regard to his belonging to the British or Indian Service. On the Bombay side an outcry has been raised because there is no Indian officer in the Command senior enough to act for Lieutenant-General Nairne, and it is alleged that an injustice will be done to the Staff Corps if the temporary vacancy goes to the British Service. At the time the point was raised Major-General Galbraith was the senior of the District Commanders, and it was known that he would act for Lieutenant-General Nairne, if the principle we have mentioned was adopted. A decision in the matter has not yet been arrived at; but curiously enough, if it is settled that seniority in the Command is to control the selection, Major-General Galbraith will have to give way to another officer. The change in the position has been brought about by the nomination of Major-General J. Duncan to succeed Major-General Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell in the Poona District on March 29th. The new District Commander is six months' senior to Major-General Galbraith, and his claims must therefore be acknowledged. He also belongs to the British Service, so that Bombay will still have its grievance if he acts for General Nairne. Major-General Duncan was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces at home in September, 1893, and is well acquainted with administrative work. He is a graduate of the Staff College.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Convocation of Bombay University for Conferring Degrees, 3-15 p.m.

Organ Recital, S. Thomas's Cathedral, 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, annual meeting, Coorla.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Grant Road, address by Mr. Robert D. Pringle, 8-30 p.m.

Harnston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Evening party at Shankerset House, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Alphea and Rheinfels entered the dock on Sunday and the steamers Naderi and Orontides yesterday; the steamer Chanda left it on Sunday, and the steamers Clan Alpine and Bancoora yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Shannon, Peshawur, Takliz, and Bhopal entered and the steamer Worsley Hall left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court were formally dissolved last evening.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual prize-distribution of this Institution takes place on Tuesday, the 10th March next, when H. E. the Governor is to preside.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January was 3,784; daily average, 122; and new admissions, 1,705 (Parsees 1,000, Hindus 503, other castes 177). The number of children vaccinated was 203.

Y. M. C. A. (GRANT ROAD).—"What it is to be a Christian."—An address on this subject will be given by Mr. Robert D. Pringle, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall (Grant Road), this evening, at 8-30. A very hearty welcome is extended to every young man.

DARING ROBBERY AT CAMATIPOORA.—Vithal Krishnaji, residing at the 8th Lane, Camatipoora, was, on Friday morning, going along Thumuk Perachuma Street, when a Mahomedan came from behind, and having snatched his turban, valued at Rs. 25, off his head, decamped with it.

THEFT AT RIDGE ROAD.—Mr. T. A. Bland, solicitor, residing in a bungalow at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police the theft of a gold brooch, Colonial Post Office, and European currency note from the drawer of a dressing table, which contained about Rs. 1,500 worth of jewellery.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). Correspondence for Muscat, Bunder Abas, Linga, and Bushire specially marked for despatch by the s. s. Alphee will also be forwarded.

REPORTED THEFT IN A FIRE TEMPLE.—Nanabar Byram, a Parsee Inami, residing in a room at Dadysett's Agiary, Lane at the Hornby Road, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 14th instant some one forced open his box and abstracted therefrom Rs. 2,330 in currency notes, the numbers of which are not known. The police are not permitted to enter the precincts of the temple.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit has forwarded to the trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals a 4 per cent. Municipal Bond for Rs. 1,000 as a donation for the hospital, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest accruing from it be used for feeding animal patients at the hospital. The donation is in memory of his late father, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—The following changes have been made among the officers of the local police force:—Inspector Anderson, Arms and Ammunition Department, has been transferred to Camatipoora, and Inspector Williamson, of the Tarwady Section, to the Arms and Ammunition Department, vice Inspector Hardy, Sandhurst Road, promoted to the Photography Department, to Tarwady Section, vice Inspector Williamson; and Constable Priestly, of the Mazagon Section, to the Anthropometry Department.

BENGALEE FESTIVAL.—On the evening of the 16th instant, at the Bazar Gate Street residence (known as Anandadham) of Babu Kali Pado Ghose, travelling Agent of Messrs. Jardine Dickinson and Co., the sixty-third birthday anniversary of the Mohatma Ram Kisto Paramhansa was celebrated with great pomp. Bengalee residents of Bombay, to the number of about 500, including ladies, took part in the festivity which was brought to a close with music and a feast. The necessary arrangements were elaborately carried out by the Mohatma's veteran disciples, Sevak Ramananda Swami and Sevak Kunnad Chandra Mukerjee.

CARRYING EUROPEAN PASSENGERS IN A BOAT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bird's way charged Sekh Eub Abdul and another, tindals of two private prows, with carrying an excess of passengers in their prows in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the passengers. Mr. Haldin's way took it that if the prows were licensed their tonnage would not have permitted them to carry 32 and 64 passengers, respectively, but the accused tindals were bringing about 200 passengers to and from the mail steamer 153 coolies and labourers. The accused were fined Rs. 10 each.

THEFT IN A CRICKET CLUB.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Gool Gulam, a suspicious character, already enrolled in the black book of the police, was charged with theft of a copper pot and some wearing apparel, from a cricket club tent on the Esplanade. Early on Sunday morning a accused was seen going along Girgaum Road by a police sepoy with the stolen property in his possession. He was challenged, and as he could not give a satisfactory reply, he was taken into custody at once. Some enquiries being instituted, it was ascertained that the property was stolen from the tent. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Pizzaro	Arbuckle
Overture	Poet and Peasant ...	Suppe
Valse	Les Sylphes	Waldteufel
Selection	Tiny Blas	Godfrey
Gavotte	Charming	Beggetti
Galop	Le Chasseur	Van Maanen

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISHONEST POLICEMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Clarkson charged Sheikh Karim, a Mahomedan, lately a sepoy in the police force, wi h stealing an uniform c at, belonging to Constable Bhabhai Dhanji. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour. Before the same magistrate the same inspector charged a police Ramoo with abetment of theft and assisting in disposing of the stolen property. Accused objected to be tried, and stated that prisoner in the lock-up case went to him with a coat and requested to be paid two rupees on the security of the garment. He had no money to lend him, and therefore took him to another man, who kept shop and paid two rupees and got the prisoner in the former case. The magistrate disbelieved the statement, and sentenced accused to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

REJOICINGS AT THE SHANKARSET HOUSE.—The Hindu community of Bombay is at present very gay in celebrating "Munj" and marriage ceremonies. On Thursday a grand ceremony took place at Shankerset House, Girgaum, in connection with the "Thread or Munj" ceremony of Master Madhusudanrao, the son of Mr. Raoji Vinayakrao Jugannathji Shankarset, J.P. A large gathering of people assembled, including the most influential gentlemen of the Hindu communities of Bombay, to participate in the festivities. Master Madhusudanrao received from friends and relations of the late Hon'ble Jugannathji Shankarset many handsome and rich presents on the occasion. The Varghoda procession in honour of the "Munj" ceremony will take place on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant. There will be a marriage ceremony of Mr. Shankarset's daughter with the son of Mr. Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatya Chapwalle, the well-known gold assayer, on Sunday next, the 23rd instant. The evening party in celebration of both the above ceremonies takes place this evening.

ROBBING THE PROPRIETOR OF A MISSIONARY PRESS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley charged Herbert Percival Watson, an Eurasian, lately employed as a printer in the service of Mr. W. J. Gladwin, proprietor of "The India Watchman Printing Press," at Bellasis Road, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 10th December last, committed theft as a servant of a quantity of type and three composing sticks, collectively valued at Rs. 30. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused absconded after committing the theft and sold the above materials to a gentleman up-country. He was arrested at Igatpuri on Sunday last and brought down to Bombay. The accused, in pleading guilty, stated that complainant paid him only four annas a day, which was hardly sufficient to maintain himself. He abruptly left for Nagpore as his family were there lying ill. He eventually found he had got out of the frying pan into the fire. He was thoroughly distracted, and was exceedingly sorry for what he had done. His Worship convicted him, and taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, sentenced Watson to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONATION TO OBTAIN AN INSURANCE CLAIM.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case in which J. J. Fernandes, a Goanese tailor, charged M. C. Rodrigues, a member of his community, with forgery and cheating by personation in respect of the life-policy of complainant's father, who was a member of a certain death benefit fund started for the benefit of the members of his community. The father being sick, complainant went with him to Goa, leaving the policy of the father with accused, telling him at the same time to pay up any "calls" that might be due on the policy during complainant's absence in Goa. Complainant's father died a month after this, and during complainant's absence, the accused produced the death certificate and received Rs. 50, which complainant only was entitled to obtain on the legal and rightful heir of the deceased. Accused signed a stamped receipt, and passed himself off for complainant. When complainant arrived in Bombay, accused was about to leave this city for Goa, but a warrant was obtained and he was arrested. Evidence having been recorded in the case, his Worship convicted accused and formally committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

10-30 a.m.—Commination Service,
11 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 81, 92 and 91.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Children's Service with Address.
8 p.m.—Commination Service with sermon by Rev. J. Biscoe

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Commination Service.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Address to children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
7 p.m.—Litany, Sermon and Compline.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at an adjourned sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday:—

RETRIAL OF THE SEWREE MURDER CASE.

Tookaram Santu and Gopal Vithoo, Marathas, about whose guilt a special jury and his lordship differed in opinion on a former occasion, were placed at the bar to stand their retrial, the first on a charge of murder in having caused the death of a girl, named Kassi, in a chawl at Sewree on the 30th December last; and the second accused with failing to give information of the murder, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Mir Aun Ali, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. S. Bayley defended the prisoners. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled up in the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. S. M. Moses.	Mr. F. C. Remington.
Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jijeebhoy.	Mr. J. H. Latimer.
Mr. Sitaram Khanderao.	Mr. E. M. Slater.
Mr. Charles Nowbom.	Mr. Alex. Muir.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case, stated the material facts to the jury. The first prisoner was charged with having murdered a girl, named Kassi, about eleven years of age, in the room of a chawl at Sewree; and the second with failing to give information to the police concerning the murder, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property. The learned counsel said it would be his painful attention of the jury to the main facts of the case, as this was a second trial, a former jury having been unable to come to a unanimous verdict. There were certain circumstances about which there could be no doubt. The girl Kassi resided with her parents in a ground-floor chawl in the Sawree Road. It would be proved that, on the afternoon of the 30th of December last, she was taken to the pump water-pipe, and was last seen alive by the door of the first accused's room. A search was made for her in the surrounding district, the police naturally suspecting that she had been decoyed away for the sake of her ornaments. No trace of her was obtained that evening, but about 4 o'clock on the following morning, her dead body was found lying in a quarry-hole near the wall of a European gentleman's bungalow there. The medical evidence would show that death was caused by strangulation. Two of the ornaments she had on her, of the value of about Rs. 10, were gone, but there were other ornaments which could not be removed. The "lota" which the girl carried was also gone. The question was, who caused the death of the girl? The chief witness for the prosecution was Krishni, the kept-mistress of the first prisoner, who was present in the room at the time of the murder with her mother, Baya, but whose evidence, although that of an accomplice, would be corroborated by independent testimony. Her story was that on the afternoon of the 30th December, there being then in the room the two prisoners and Baya and Krishni, the first accused called the girl into the room, tied her to a post, tied her mouth with his "dhotar," and throttled her. He took off two of her ornaments, but was unable to remove others; and the police had afterwards to take the assistance of a gardsman to remove them from the dead body. He then re-entered, wrapped the body in a mat and put it up in a loft in the room. The ornaments and the "lota" were given in charge of the second accused, who then left with them. About 3 o'clock in the morning, the first accused roused Krishni and told her to go out and see if there was any body in the way near the quarry-hole at the back of the premises. The first prisoner then carried the body to the hole, the legs were hanging down, and the Essoo, who was sleeping on a cot in the verandah, observed the silver anklets on the girl. The accused went out with the dead body and threw it into the quarry hole. On the 1st January last, in consequence of information received, the police went to the room of the second accused, who gave up the two ornaments and the "lota" which, he alleged, were given to him by the first accused for safe custody. Krishni, although a witness, took a leading part in the murder and was rather an unwilling spectator. The second accused, the learned counsel observed, was bound to make over the ornaments and the "lota" to the police after he had handed them to the first accused, but did not do so, and kept them with him. Baya, Krishni's mother, who was charged at the former trial with the two accused, had been acquitted and discharged.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, which was to the same effect as that given at the former trial, Mr. Lang briefly summed up the case.

Mr. Bayley, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged that, apart from the evidence of Krishni and the witness, Mahadu, who was sleeping in the verandah on the night of the 30th December, there was nothing to prove the case for the prosecution. The evidence of Krishni, had told her story; and the serious question remained for the jury to determine whether there was sufficient corroboration of her story. The learned counsel submitted that there was not, and he hoped the jury would give his client the benefit of every reasonable doubt in the case. The approver had doubtless a motive for making her version as black against the first accused as she could; but she also knew that her mother were implicated in the crime, and it was to their interest to fix the guilt upon the accused. With regard to the third accused, the learned counsel said it was a most outlandish proceeding on the part of the police officer who kept till the following day the key of the box of the third accused. The learned counsel submitted that the case was full of doubt, and that the jury would give the prisoners the benefit of them.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said he would place before the jury the strong points of the prosecution as well as the weak ones, and would leave it to them to come to a verdict upon the evidence placed before them. There could be no doubt upon the medical evidence that the girl, Kassi, had been strangled. There was evidence to show that, as 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th December, the girl, Kassi, was seen near the room of the accused; and on this point, if the jury believed the evidence of the two guests, there could be no doubt that the first accused was guilty. In considering the evidence, his lordship said it must be remembered that the whole of the evidence was in the hands of the police the next day, and that there was no reason to suspect that it had been fabricated. The evidence of the barber and the brother-in-law of the first accused afforded a corroboration, however minute, of the statement of Krishni. Then there was the evidence of Baya, Krishni's mother, who was tried by the prisoner at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st December, etc., and if the jury believed that evidence, his lordship must say that Krishni was corroborated by those witnesses. The learned counsel for the defence had certainly urged every point in favour of his clients, but it was for the jury to consider whether it was reasonable to say that the first prisoner stood silent and took no part whatever in the forced removal of Krishni and her mother committed the offence in his room and in his presence. The jury were finally told that they were to judge of the case upon the evidence, and the evidence alone.

The jury, after a consultation of ten minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Mr. Bayley asked his lordship to deal leniently with the prisoners on the ground that a former jury could not come to a unanimous verdict in the case.

The prisoners had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, but begged for mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Gopal Vithoo, you have been rightly convicted by the jury of failing to give information to the police of the murder committed in this case, and of dishonestly receiving stolen property. Whether you have being guilty of the murder or not, it is not for me to say now. You are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. Tookaram Santu, you have been convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the crime of murder, and with that verdict I agree. The responsibility of passing sentence upon you now rests upon me, and your learned counsel has asked me to take into consideration the fact that a former jury were unable to come to a unanimous verdict. I have taken that fact into consideration, but taking into consideration my responsibility, I cannot pass upon you any but the capital sentence.

His lordship formally passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who was removed from the dock.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT GIRGAUM.

ON Saturday an evening entertainment was given by Mr. Manmohandas Rowji, a well-known Hindu millowner and large piece-goods merchant of Bombay, at his magnificent family house, "Rambaugh," a building which was completed only recently, in honour of the wedding of his daughter, Bai Krishnabai, with the eldest son of our esteemed and respected townsman, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Madhavdas. The union between those two well-known families of leading merchants has been the occasion of universal rejoicings amongst the Hindu community, of which Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas is the acknowledged leader. Notwithstanding the fact that there was a counter-attraction at Madhavbaugh, where the bridegroom's people had provided an excellent evening entertainment, the gathering at Rambaugh was equally large and representative, almost all the guests giving their attendance at both places, which are at the distance of a stone's throw from one another. The Rambaugh was most brilliantly illuminated and gaily decorated with flags, evergreens and festoons of flowers. The building (which cost more than a lakh and a-half of rupees) looked exceedingly picturesque, being attractively and elegantly furnished by Mr. Khakeebhoy Padumsey. The floral decorations inside the building made it look to great advantage. Amongst those present were:—

The Thakore of Limri, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ghelabhai Haridas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rhemubhoy Allana, Ally Mahomed N. Peeroo Mahomed, Best Mahomed Allana, Byramjee Jijibhoy, Rus tomjee N. B. Jijibhoy, Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Merwanji Rustomji, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Rissaldar Syed Hasan, Ishwardas Jugjivandas, Stores, Rugunathdas Gopaldas, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Jugmohandas Mungaldas, Nanabhoy Harichand, Chubildas Lallookhoy, Hirjeebhoy Lalji, Ranchordas Vithaldas, Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, Jagmohandas Purshotamdas, Manordas Tribhowandas, Laldas Dayabhai, Vund-awandas Purshotamdas, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Dhurumsey Soondersas, Gordhandas Khatao, Framji Bomanji Bastor, Nowrungdas Harkhidas, Jeevandas Ishwardas Haridas, Pranjivandas Kaliandas, Vussonji Khimji, and others. The guests were received by Messrs. Manmohandas Rowji, Vundravandas Rowji, Gopaldas, Vaibhoy, Harkisondas, Vundravandas and J. Rowji, and conducted to a splendid hall on the first floor of the building, where a batch of native dancing girls regaled them by singing choice native songs. After distribution of flowers and "pan sopari," the party dispersed at a late hour. The marriage ceremony was performed on Sunday evening, the bride being Bai Krishnabai, daughter of Mr. Rowji, and the bridegroom, Mr. Gordhandas Tribhowandas. Precious gold-en ornaments and jewellery, such as necklace, ring, etc., were presented by Mr. Manmohandas Rowji to his son-in-law, Mr. Govordhandas; besides rich ornaments were presented to his daughter as "Kanyadan." After the ceremony had been performed, the bride and bridegroom went to the bride-groom's, at 12 p.m., in a carriage-and-four. Last evening a grand dinner party was given by the bride's father to well-known Hindu Banias.

"BOLLINGER" 'CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '78, '74, and '80.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, FEB. 10.

IT will take a long time to dispel the gloom that has been cast over the Bhownugger State by the sad and premature death of our most beloved and popular ruler, Sir Takhtsinghji. The mourning is intense and genuine, for the popularity of the Maharaja was great; his charities unbounded and yet discreet, and his virtues innumerable. He loved his subjects as his children, and in return his subjects loved him as a father. Aided by his able, sagacious, and learned councillors, the late Maharaja succeeded in bringing his State to a model of perfection, and in making his subjects a contented, prosperous, and happy people, who would have been ready to die for their sovereign, if he could have been thereby spared. In the words of the poet, that "if death were a thing that money could buy, the rich would live and the poor would die." We have now to hope that Maharaja Bhoosinghji will tread in his noble father's footsteps and reap the fruits of the seeds which his illustrious and large-minded sire has sown. The charming personality of the Maharaja was a source of intense gratification to his subjects, and be it said to the credit of the Maharaja, that when the humblest of menial was ushered into his presence he would not, owing to the noble,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acme definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 30 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from best English Feathers, Chemically purified. All sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD., 18, Marine Street. Also DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS, and BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BHUJORI PERSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H..E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '72, '74, & '83.

FOR SALE a well-built Teakwood Cabin, 12 ft. by 8 ft., now used for the Bombay Telephone Company's Exchange, Cavel Hill, where it can be seen. Apply MANAGER, TELEPHONE Co., Bank Street.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fancoco Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 60, Esplanade Road.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest Notice. Sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Madows Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4. Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empiree, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Hareford, per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per oz of 100, Rs. 5. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28" Wheels, 1¼" Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratran Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 5 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

EGG HATCHING TAUGHT.—Artificial process. Great success. 230 to 300 Hatched at a time, Fee Rs. 150 in all paid in advance. Apply to "Y," care of his paper.

MR. SHERIAR IRANI has brought from Europe the Best and Selected MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all Sorts. A visit solicited next to Kalbadevie.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station.—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table, Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. FARSONS, Judge, High Court.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Cannot too highly praise the Establishment, Food excellent and Rooms clean."—B. S.—Major, H. E., (Bombay).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges most moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta S. Volunteers.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

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TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 p.m. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.

2. The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p.m.

3. VISITORS are requested TO BE in their SEATS by 5 p.m.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th February, 1896.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world is not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a mine of services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than is that which Y. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours in the whole world, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to the famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Honiton, 1584 tons, Captain J M Hudson, sailed yesterday for Bushire, in ballast.

THE Brig FiordeDju, 133 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain P R C Alexander, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (2nd February) via Mussawa and Aden, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line ss Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain T Watkins, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Hamburg (4th January) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE ss Emir, 2,606 tons, Captain J H Robson which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Newport (17th January) brought a cargo of 4,785 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain G W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brig-General W F Gatacre, C B D S O, Mrs Gatacre, Captain L Vidal, Mr F W Shallis and 67 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Hoseinee, 903 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal (26th December) via Madagascar, Johanna, Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Sera Hajee, Mons. Farre, and eight others, and 207 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Kirkhill	2347	Watson	Japan	22-2	Tata & Sons
B	Clan Alpine	1340	Forney	Liverpool	17-2	F Muir & Co
D	Waknacura Maru	1556	McKenzie	Japan	19-2	Tata & Sons
F	Banoocora		Alexander	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
K	Strathillan	2613	Osborne	Hamburg	21-2	W & A Graham
N	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	22-2	Glade & Co
O	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Marseilles	22-2	K Nixon
P	Alphee	900	Bidenne	Bushire	23-2	M Maritimes
Q	Ras Elba	1708	Morris	Calcutta	23-2	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	521	Budroo	Bhownugger	17-2	Shepherd & Co
Bahadur	329	Fairweather	Karachi	15-2	Do.
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	18-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Clive of Edinburgh	2060	Frame	Kurrachee	20-2	Forbes
2	Bhopal	1870	Hanson	Calcutta	20-2	J Mackintosh
3	Kapurthala	672	Skinner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
4	Shannon	2040	Crowe	London	7-2	P & O Co
6	Carthage	3453	De Horne	London	22-2	P & O Co
7	Kaisar-i-Hind	2385	Seymour	China	20-2	P & O Co
8	Electra	1998	Casseride	China	21-2	A Lloyds
9	Strathgyle	2284	Jones	Havre	24-2	Grahara & Co
12	Tokio	2781	Johns	Hull		F Muir & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1699	Brown	Liverpool	25-2	E Bates & Co
15	Peshawur	2237	Cole	China	2-3	P & O Co
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Samoa	5838	Hamilton	K Nixon & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped daily at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Rheinfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, Jan 4.
17	Pavonia (Transport)	Watt	Mauritius, Feb 6.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Natal, Dec 26.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, Feb 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Clan Alpine (s)	Torney	Coconada.
	Honiton (s)	Hudson	Bushire.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Banoocora, Alexander, for Calcutta, &c.
Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
Brig Flor do Diu, Nacoda, for Delagoa Bay.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tokio, for Karachi and Hull.
" Strathmore, for Dunkirk.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.
" Bhopal, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Naderi, for Jedda, &c.
" Alphee, for Persian Gulf.
" Shannon, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
14	Clan Graham s	Rodgway	Vizagapatam, Feb 12.
	Roma s	Ferris	Bombay, Feb 1.
	Rewa s	Loutit	London, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.—Steamers Karagola, Kohinur, Coconada, Nuddea, and Wanderer, and ship Iskandershah.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 14 Meanatchy s ..... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
January					
10	Cossack H M's ...	Fisher	Trincomalee	3	Somali coast
25	Mayo R I M.	De Berry	Balhar		
February					
2	Tejo. Port Gunboat	Cuna de Silva	Lisboa	5	Goa
	Urania	Smith	Cardiff	9	D Island F O
3	Falls of Inversanid	Wright	Cardiff	11	D Island F O
	Rome	Deniell	London	4	Sydney
4	Carolina H M's	Norcock	China	5	England
	Port Hunter	Jameson	Sydney	4	London
5	Sumatra	Crawford	Calcutta	5	London
	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles		Bombay
	Venezia	Policsi	Mussowa		Mussowa
6	Parramatta	Harris	Sydney	6	London
	Amazone	Frager	Marseilles		Madagascar
	Salak	Von der Lee	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Duke of Argyll	Candy	London	7	Brisbone
	Mombari	Clarke	Busreh		Jeddah
	Clyde	Waighell	Bombay		Venice
	Imperator	Nicolich	Bombay		Trieste
7	Sughutli	Aziz Boy	Busreh	6	Jeddah
	Darmstadt	Richel	Bremen	7	Sydney
	Mont Serrat	Marroig	Manilla	8	Liverpool
	Mayo I M S.	De Berry	Somali coast.		
8	Tana	Thyne	Somali coast.	9	Somali coast
	Yantgse	Chaboud	Zanzibar	8	Marseilles
	Goel	Collins	Bombay		
	Egmont	Crawford	Calcutta	9	Marseilles
9	Naderi	McAllister	Mussowa		Bombay
	Woodcock	Craig	Mussowa	10	Mussowa &c
	Calliope	Fleetham	Cardiff		

Aden, February 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—6 bales papers, Curumsee Mooljee and Co.
Clan Alpine s—13 cases confectionery, S Nazerally; 18 cases confectionery, Asgorally and Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—100 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 4 cases glass, M Moos Adamjee; 370 packages soap, A H Sidick; 345 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases soap, A Shaikadam; 50 cases stationery, Noorbhoy Kalifabhoy.

Clan Alpine s—23 cases writing paper, S A Shaik Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—6 cases soap, Owen and Okell.

FROM HAMBURG.

Baria s—1 cr-cask rectified spirit, M Russoo and Co.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—40 cases chemicals, Holland Bombay Treading Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bombay s—14 cases claret, and 14 cases brandy, B J Buxey and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s—32 cases gin S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—23 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—8,001 owts linseed and 10,000 owts wheat, Sanday and Co; 38 bales wool, M Balajee; 650 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Kirby Hall s—1,000 owts cottonseed M Nadir.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 29 bales hides, and skins, H O H Hassam; 8 bales hides, J Rahimtoola; 11 bales hides, Bidhunjee; 17 cases fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 130 owts oilbanum, S P Dannjee, 301 owts nigerseed, Bauer and Krause; 1 case silk piece goods, and 4 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 9 owts myrabollams, Isaac Wright and Co; 31 owts gum, Dalloobhoy Jessa; 96 owts oilbanum, K M Jaitha; 4 cases stuffed birds and 2 cases bird skins, C Sorabjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—53 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 221 owts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4191 owts myrabollams, Wagjee Bachee; 2,200 owts myrabollams, Nassee Khairaz and Co; 535 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 121 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathness s—2,001 owts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co
Strathfillan s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathfillan s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 21 owts sandalwood, N Futehaly and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1000 owts myrabollams, Mohonal; 570 owts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Futehaly and Co, 2001 owts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathgyle s—570 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 495 owts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 3001 owts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Courtfield s—7,500 owts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,0.0 owts gingel yseed, Nassee Khairaz and Co; 1,998 owts gingelly seed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ras Elba s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kirby Hall s—150 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ras Elba s—1,000 owts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR KOBE

Wakanoura Maru s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Kirkhill s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Dinshaw Curmerce and Co; 520 bales cotton, J Huribux; 930 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 805 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 2,800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Wakanoura Maru s—9 bales skins, O H Mahomed.
Kirkhill s—300 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co, 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1050 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaishan 100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kirkhill s—200 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Wakanoura Maru s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirkhill s—1250 ow s onions A Jamasjee and Co; 107 bales cotton, K Ramnarayon; 400 bales twine, J A Wadia 97 bales twist, M Chagoonlal; 5 cases condiment, Hirajee Bros.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 parcel cowbazar, O M Bhisania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—22 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.
Kirkhill s—333 bales twine, H Stanjee; 170 bales twist, S Byramjee; 123 bales twist, R Valabdass; 150 bales twist, D Jyohand.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

No telegraphic news, through Reuter calling for notice in this column is to hand of later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	9,33,969
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,43,554
Other "	Dec.	"	47,73,214
Government Securities		" "	7,624
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt. Securities	Inc.	"	4,06,761
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	4,70,593
Balances with other Banks		" "	4,522
Cash		"	53,13,954

As might have been expected from the much stronger demand for Money which was felt last week, induced, no doubt, to a great extent, by the abnormally heavy arrivals of the new Cotton crop for the time of year, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows the heavy reduction in the Cash Balance of over 53 lakhs, at some 126¼ lakhs; and an increase in trade requirements of 47 lakhs last week, compared with an addition in that direction in the week preceding of only 7¼ lakhs. The present diminution in the Balance has been brought about mainly by large withdrawals from Private Deposits; but the Return also discloses a material addition to Loans, in lieu of the considerable diminution shown in the previous Statement; though, on the other hand, in the case of Bills Discounted, there had been a decrease to about the same amount as given in the previous Return. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there had been a net decrease of 4 lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been reported in this staple to-day, though the market has been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 300 each of Bengal, at Rs. 163; and Barsee at Rs. 194; and 100 Bhatwa Ginned, at Rs. 210; while the Mills have taken the same quantity, made up of 300 Barsee, at Rs. 195; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 168; and 100 each, of Dhulia, at Rs. 161; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 183½ per candy.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone with a moderate export business passing; and prices have advanced half an anna per cwt., at our quotations, say:

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-12-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	"	4-11-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-11-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-10-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-3-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-8-6	"
Hard Red	"	3-12-6	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6 9 0	to Rs. 6 11 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat	"	7 5 0	to " 7 6 0	"
Do. do Cawnpore	"	6 14 0	to "	"
Do. Red do.	"	6 10 0	to " 6 12 0	"
Gingelly, white	"	41 8 0	to " 42 8 0	per candy
Do. Mixed	"	38 8 0	to " 39 8 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,168 bales.
Wheat	9,072 cwts.
Linseed	27,525 "
Gingelly seed	8,303 "
Groundnuts	3,534 "
Castorseed	1,793 "
Rice	35,746 "

FREIGHTS are firm. Speculators are chartering March steamers at 14s. 6d. per ton for one port, and 15s. for two; but the demand from shippers has not improved yet, and these high rates are only paid by them to meet their immediate requirements.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with an easier feeling at 1s. 2¼d. Telegraphic and 1s. 2 9-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat throughout the day, with but a very moderate enquiry. For three months' Credits 1s. 2 11-32d. was the opening rate for near delivery, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for forward, at which a moderate amount of business was reported; but at the close, 1s. 2 3-8d. was the best rate named for near delivery at which, however, nothing was offering, the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 3/8d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'51¼	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 2 3-16d. for May transfer; and 1s. 2 5-16d. for Credits, for the same delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day and rates have declined about ¼ per cent., say to 106 9-16 for Money, and 106¼ for Account, at which quotations they left off this evening.

SHARES.—This market continues almost inanimate though prices generally are steady, the only changes to-day having been an advance of Rs. 10, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each, in Jamshed and Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Sholapore.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th February, compared with the Statement of 8th February, 1896:—

| LIABIL

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO THE NATION.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Her Majesty has addressed a letter to the Nation in which she thanks them for their sympathy in her own sorrow and that of her daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

RUSSIA IN THE KOREA.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Kobe, states that the Russian action in the Korea points to a Protectorate, and has caused a bitter feeling in Japan.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., will defend Dr. Jameson at the forthcoming trial.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING MENELIK.

ROME, FEB. 17.

Advices from Abyssinia state that the negotiations between General Baratieri and King Menelik have failed owing to the Shoans demanding the evacuation of the country by the Italians.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

The French Cabinet has been shaken owing to a second defeat in the Senate in connection with the Railway scandals. Nevertheless, at a Council held to-day, it was decided that the vote of confidence, passed by the Chamber on Thursday, justifies them remaining in office.

FEB. 17.

A dissolution is regarded as the only issue of the present Ministerial crisis.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy will probably leave Calcutta for Simla on the 26th March, breaking the journey for a few days.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne returns to Cabul in June or July next. He will stay a few weeks at Simla *en route* to Peshawar, to conclude certain work on behalf of the Ameer with the Government of India.

THE SALT WAREHOUSING BILL.

The Select Committee, this morning, prepared the report for presentation in Council on the Bill to provide for the warehousing of salt in Indian ports.

REVISION OF USURY LAWS.

The Laws relating to usury are to be completely revised in accordance with the recent instructions from the Secretary of State.

THE SANA-KACHIN EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 17.

Major Atkinson has been suffering from fever and congestion of the brain, and has had to be sent down towards Myitkyina by raft. Captain Newbold now commands the Column, and has moved into camp from Sabaw to Ponkong, as the former place is very unhealthy.

ADVANCE ON MASUPYAN.

Lieutenant Chesney, with 100 men, advanced from the Camp at Supka on the village of Masupyan, which reported the hostile road open, but the party fired on, no casualties occurring. The party remains a few days at Masupyan till order is restored and the fine paid.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 15.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, FEB. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 17.

The French mail steamer Armond Behic, from Suez, and the Orient steamer Austral, from London, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left Suez for Bombay on the 15th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	108 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	83 5-16
Bar Silver	30 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	30 p.m.	..	..
Teheran	17	2	35 p.m.	..	17
Suez	17	2	45 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 17th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	..	2
" Karachi	17	15	..	2
" Madras	..	32	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, Via Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

BOMBAY BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A conjoint meeting of the Committees of the Bombay Branch National Indian Association was held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday last. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, having accepted the office of president, was in the chair, and in her opening remarks expressed sympathy with the objects of the Association, and readiness to help to promote them. The following members were present:—President—H. E. Lady Sandhurst; Vice-President—Mrs. Candy; Honorary Treasurer—Mr. D. R. Chichgar; Honorary Secretary—Mrs. H. P. Dimmock; Members—Miss Abbott, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. George Cotton, Mrs. Moolji Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Mrs. Gostling, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Lady Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathabhoy. Ladies' Sub-Committee:—Miss S. Manockji Cursetji, Honorary Secretary; Member—Mrs. Rustom K. Cama; Mrs. D. Parakh, Honorary Secretary, Work Guild. Visitors—Miss Byramjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Mooljee Barbhaya.

The annual general meeting is fixed for March 5th, at 5-30 p.m., and it is hoped that all members will make it convenient to attend.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's circus continues to draw great crowds every evening, and nightly numbers are perforce refused admission. The programme is of such extraordinary attractiveness, that the reason is not far to seek. No more pleasing or diversified entertainment can be conceived. We would remind our readers that another matinee will be given on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

The recent decision of the International Cyclists' Association, arrived at by means of a postal vote, to award the title of world's champion to Protin, the Belgian rider, set me thinking the other day as to how very hollow after all, such titles must be, unless indeed an individual can really feel that he is, at his own particular sport or game, absolutely superior to every other creature in the world. The champion of the world! That should mean a very great deal, but very often the distinction is but fictitious. The axiom that there are still as good fish in the sea as ever were caught is pretty generally accepted, and a man who can boast championship honours to-day may be cutting a very sorry figure to-morrow. Take almost any branch of sport you will, it must be evident that the title at the best is of the most fleeting kind. True, we have had sportsmen who have been head and shoulders above everyone else for a certain period—sculling, running, fighting, boxing, cycling, swimming, and the whole lot of recognised sports have produced heroes not unworthy of the name of champion, but he would be a bold man who picked out a single individual's performances, prepared to say they were the best that had ever been accomplished, and would never be equalled. In some cases the very term of champion of the world has been a misnomer, simply because it has been common knowledge that superior men have been in existence at the time, although they may not have competed for the title. Take the case of Protin as an instance. Last year this Belgian rider competed with others for the title of professional champion cyclist of the world. There was a muddle at the start, consequent on the lack of management and the undue number of officials. The preliminary heat was one of the usual crawls until the last lap, where Banker, the American representative, showed altogether superior speed and judgment, and won somewhat easily. Then came a protest from Protin, who had finished third, and for a time there was such a Babel of confusion on the Cologne track that most of the competitors interested must have felt thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. By some process of talk—it could not by any stretch of imagination be called reasoning—it was decided that Protin should be permitted to ride in the final heat. This he did, eventually getting home in front of Banker by a short yard or so. But the American rider had been so badgered and upset by the tempestuous talk of the assembled delegates, not a quarter of which could possibly have been understood by him, that he was totally unfit to do himself justice, and so, after one of the most discreditable episodes connected with an affair of such importance, the title of champion of the world goes to a rider who only qualified by a side issue being raised, and who has but little pretension to the title as long as Zimmerman is fit and well. The race shows that it is possible for a man to gain the distinction without possessing any real claim—that is to say call him as we will we still know there are others very much better. Off hand one would not care to say how many real world's champions we have possessed in modern times, say, from the beginning of the present century. The nineteenth century has boasted men who have acquitted themselves in various ways as no others have done and these are the men who have earned the right to be dubbed champions. In his own particular sphere I should name Colonel Cody—the Buffalo Bill of the "Wild West" exhibition—as a champion, just as I should name Blondin as another. Possibly there are individuals amongst us to-day who might excel even their deeds of daring, but we have no record of such. Captain Webb was a champion swimmer beyond a doubt; he occupied a position distinctly his own. Then we have an undoubted champion in Dr. W. G. Grace, and another, possibly in Harry Hutchens, the sprinter. Mention of Buffalo Bill brings to mind his prowess with the gun, and it is very certain that at his best the old Government scout had no superior as a marksman whilst seated on horseback. Ira Paine, Dr. Carver, and Captain Bogardus have all been extolled as champions of the world, but taking one consideration with another, my opinion is that Colonel W. F. Cody bears the palm.

A CHAMPION WING SHOT.

Somewhere about 1874-75 American sportsmen were much concerned about a match which had been ratified between Mr. Ira D. Paine and Captain Adam H. Bogardus—both marvellous men with the gun. The stake at issue was 1,000 dollars aside, to shoot at 30 yards rise, 100 birds each. Tremendous interest was manifested, and after a very keen contest Bogardus won by 84 to 81, and thus earned the title of champion of America, which he afterwards amplified into the more comprehensive one of champion wing shot of the world. This latter was the outcome of a match with Mr. G. Rimell, a crack London marksman. In this encounter, which stirred the enthusiasm of our best men to the upmost, the conditions were to shoot at fifty birds at 30 yards rise, use of both barrels, five traps, etc.; to shoot at 20 birds at 21 yards rise, one trap, use of one barrel, etc.; and to shoot at 15 double rises at 18 yards, from two traps, use of both barrels, etc. From the start of the contest the American went in front, scoring altogether 72 against 57 by his opponent. This championship badge was won on August 7th, 1875, since which time it has remained in possession of Captain Bogardus. Writing of this particular match soon afterwards, the winner thus described the preliminaries, which I give as a specimen of the modesty which invariably characterises American champions: "The match for the championship of the world was the next thing to engage my attention. This had been fixed for August 7th, at the Welsh Harp Grounds, and the day preceding I spent in loading some 300 cartridges in readiness for it. This was in accordance with the requirement of Mr. Rimell that I should furnish a uniform lot of cartridges, to be used by either of us indiscriminately. The day was fine and bright in the morning, but a thunderstorm delayed the match for some time in the afternoon. The only special preparation I indulged in was the purchase of an American flag to hoist at the conclusion of the match, when I should have been declared the victor (!). At the conclusion of the match I swung it to the breeze, and with it fluttering from my carriage drove into London a distance of some seven miles, amid great applause (!). This piece of bunting I shall always retain as a pleasing souvenir of a satisfactory day's work."

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Naturally, a man of such surpassing excellence could not be expected to travel without someone to look after his interests for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen, and the special correspondent of the "New York Herald" proved a splendid companion. Perhaps a few lines of his in describing Sheffield and its inhabitants may be interesting. Says the specialist:—"Going at the rate of about forty miles an hour soon brings us to Sheffield, or, at all events, its smoke, for that is the first indication we have that we are near the town. And it is smoke, too! Thousands of chimneys are throwing out a peculiarly thick, sooty-black vapour, which, to our thinking, must render the town everlastingly dark and dirty. There is no mistake about such smoke as this. What with the scoria heaps we pass as we approach nearer to Sheffield, the unceasing clash of hammers, and the smoke driven into our faces, we don't feel as if the town would offer very great advantages for pigeon-shooting. Why, it would be impossible to see a pigeon after it had left the trap amid such an atmosphere as that we saw hovering over the town. This is what we think, and what turns out to be a great mistake. At last the railway station is reached, and we descend to the town, which is situated in a vast valley and surrounded on all sides by hills of great height. How agreeably we are mistaken about the atmosphere of the place. The sun even shines with a brilliancy which could hardly be expected of it considering that it had to penetrate before its rays eventually show themselves in the streets of Sheffield, and discover to our infinite delight that the Sheffield they are a good deal more polite, and a good deal more friendly than the people we met at Manchester. The Sheffield working man though, like his confrere in Manchester, is a sporting man first and a man of labour afterwards—that is to say, he devotes more time to field amusements than he does to the anxieties of the workshop." Such were the impressions which were sent across the Atlantic some twenty years ago, and it is probable that the same lines might to-day be written were the same travellers to pay a visit to the cutlery metropolis. Concerning the Sheffield hardware workers the same writer has a good deal to say, which is all more or less complimentary. After explaining how the natives spend Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, which are treated as "off days," in visiting dog-coursing matches, etc., our American friend says intense excitement prevails over one of these matches, and he was informed that as much as £20,000 changed hands over four or five contests. Happy, prosperous Sheffield, then! Continuing, we read: "This is sufficient to show how keen is the spirit of speculation amongst these working men. And it is all ready-money betting. Externally, they are rough clad, sooty-looking creatures, but most of them carry their roll of bank notes and a handful of loose gold. This sort of thing continues until Wednesday, when the grinders begin to think of work. Thursday, Friday, and half of Saturday are then devoted to manual labour—real, good, hard, continuous work—and so good are the wages earned in this short time that many men draw no less than £5 on the Saturday afternoon for their labour." That, I think, it will be agreed, is not at all a bad description of the old-time Sheffield "sport." But much of it has since changed. Even at the time that was being penned a "rot" had set in so far as pedestrianism was concerned; public confidence in the bona-fides of men and "gaffers" had been shaken, speculation began to fall off, and the "books" gradually dwindled down. In the days of Johnny Clowry it may have been possible to get these large amounts on, but to-day it would probably puzzle the shrewdest of "peds," to get a haul of four figures. Dick Buttery, Harry Hutchens, Hudson, and Walter Wright have all brought off good investments, the old Notts cricketer, perhaps, doing as well as any runner of comparatively recent years. But those prosperous times have, alas, departed long ago, and though, I doubt not, the sporting instinct still lives and moves, the opportunities have been curtailed in more than one direction, and our American visitor would find food for reflection had he to picture the Tyke of to-day. To their everlasting credit be it said, however, that although commercial depression has made itself felt in Yorkshire as elsewhere from time to time, the Tykes are still to be numbered amongst the best and most chivalrous sportsmen we have, and no man has reason to be other than proud of being a "Sheffielder."

THE BOOM IN PROFESSIONALISM.

Judging from the progress of events in the cycling world, it seems as if the coming season is to provide a bountiful harvest for the "speed merchants"—I believe this is the correct up-to-date definition of racing cyclists—that is to say, for those men who have freed themselves from the espionage and exquisite torture of the Licensing Committee of the National Cyclists' Union. France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, and Belgium have all taken up the sport with considerable enthusiasm and no lack of enterprise. Cement tracks are being constructed here, there, and everywhere, and in a very short time we need not be surprised at the professional cyclist being completely master of the situation. At present he is under the control of the N.C.U., which is certainly better than if there was no organisation at all to hold him in check. But if the ranks grow to any appreciable extent, and most people in touch with the sport seem to think that such will be the case, the men will probably agitate for an association and officers of their own. Until this comes about it is to be earnestly hoped that the N. C. U. will rule with a very firm hand. Properly and honestly conducted I am persuaded that our professional riders have a bright future in store. With the trade in the flourishing condition it is at the present time, our manufacturers will be quite prepared "to keep the pot a-boiling," but we must have straightforward riding or the boom will vanish instanter. Australia, too, seems to have succumbed to the wheeling fever, the presence of the speedy American, Zimmerman, and A. W. Harris, the Englishman, giving the sport a fillip. In connection with the great race at the Antipodes one or two disquieting rumours have reached England to the effect that Zimmerman requested a retainer before consenting to compete in the Austral race. This was, I learn, promptly refused. The prize (£200) was there to be won by those who cared to try for it, but there the management would differ on the inducement, and so the mighty Zimmerman stood down. Not one in a thousand will find fault with the decision of the promoters, although the temptation to conciliate such a "star" must have been great. Last year, I happen to know, the same thing was done on Zimmerman's behalf when he consented to compete in England. Unfortunately, the promoters of the cycle meeting I have in view were not strong enough to resist after "booming" the American as they had done. But the affair had to be kept very quiet, or there would probably have been a rumpus amongst the rest of the professional riders. Knowing as he does his powers of attraction, I suppose one cannot blame Zimmerman altogether, but there has been ground for suspicion that on more than one occasion, both in France and England, the Americans on the path rode in his interest, by pacing him and shielding him, and working for a favourable position when the final burst of speed came. Banker and Wheeler did Zimmerman many a good turn, which it is to be hoped were properly requited. By and by we may expect the whole school of professionals to come amongst us. With tremendous money prizes offered, it is not to be expected that the astute Warburton and his protege, Michael, will absent themselves, and once the ball is set rolling and international rivalries spring up, there should be plenty of keen sport for those who are fond of wheel racing. England has not quite held her own in these affairs just yet, but we are making good progress, and it may be that before the present season is through the old country, which leads in cycle manufacturing, may be able to hoist the Union Jack above the Stars and Stripes by the agency of Gibbons-Brooke, Robertson, or Osborne. This is a most accomplished trio, and much is expected of them. "I ride to win" must be the watchword of the 1896 professional.

LADY SANDHURST'S FETE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst gave her first fete to the children of different schools in the city at Government House, Parel, yesterday afternoon. The juvenile guests, numbering in all 1,132, enjoyed the treat to their hearts' content. From early yesterday morning, the Government House Staff, consisting of Major Owen, Military Secretary; Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp; Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer; and Resaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Native A.D.C., were present at the Parel Government House to see that all the arrangements were properly made. A number of merry-go-rounds were erected, and the children enjoyed the use of them immensely. The native conjurors and snake-charmers had a busy afternoon, and their wonderful performances added much to the enjoyment of the young folks. Everything that could tend to increase the merriment of the children was done, and not a stone was left unturned to make the event successful. His Excellency's Band was in attendance, and played selections of music. The children came from the following schools:—Cathedral High School 325, Byculla Education Society's School 229, St. Peter's High School 219, Indo-British Institution 95, Convent School, Byculla, 140, Convent School, Fort, 100, and children of H. E. the Governor's Band 14. Besides these young guests 36 widows and 29 teachers and matrons of the different schools were also present. In response to the invitations issued by her Excellency, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The juvenile guests commenced to arrive about 3-30 p.m., attended by their teachers and matrons. They marched in rows of five and six into the compound, and then dispersed to romp and play, some using merry-go-rounds, while others stood surrounding the different jugglers and snake-charmers, witnessing the magical feats. The whole of the western compound resounded with joyful shouts and laughter of the juvenile guests, mingled with the din of the conjurors. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, attended by Captain Walton, arrived at 4-30 p.m., and was loudly cheered by the children. Her Ladyship walked amongst her juvenile guests, and watched their enjoyments with interest and pleasure. At 5 o'clock his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Lady Margaret Levett and Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, drove to the scene, and was received with cheers. Shortly after his Excellency's arrival, the refreshment bugle sounded, and the boys and girls gathered together in different groups and marched in double rows through Government House into the eastern compound, where refreshments were served. The tables were arranged in different groups, each group having a board, bearing the name of the school. The young folks sat down to their respective tables, and were severally visited by Lord Sandhurst. After partaking of refreshment, the young guests commenced to depart, attended by their teachers and matrons. A number of Parsee girls, being students in the various schools invited by her Excellency, participated in the fun. Amongst those present were: Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, his Serene Highness Prince Francis of Teck, Major Owen, Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Berkley Levett, Captain and Mrs. Grantham, Miss Pottinger, the Hon'ble Mr. Levett and Lady Margaret Levett, Colonel and Miss Freeman, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Arnett, Professor Muller, Resaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Mrs. Bagnell, Mrs. Candy, Miss Vidal, Mr. J. J. Heaton, Mrs. Alexander, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. MacDonnell, etc.

ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL TRANSPORT PAVONIA.

The Imperial Transport Pavonia, under the command of Captain James B. Watt, arrived in harbour on Sunday night, from Mauritius, which port she left on the 6th instant, with the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, and details, consisting of 23 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 865 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 women, and 33 children. The Pavonia sailed from Liverpool on the 14th September last, and took reliefs to the Mediterranean station, etc.; she thence proceeded to Bermuda, Halifax, and the West Indies, and then came to the Cape of Good Hope, *via* Ascension and St. Helena. Several concerts were held during the voyage, the arrangements for which were carried out by Captain Watt and Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the purser. On the 11th instant, the death occurred of Private Nelson, of the Black Watch, from remittent fever, and he was buried at sea, with full military honours. The ship will sail on the 20th instant for Ceylon, with the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. From thence she will proceed to England. The following is the list of officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. L. Brickinden, Major and Mrs. J. H. C. Coode, Major and Mrs. E. M. Wiltshire, Captains J. C. Livingstone, H. W. Cuthbertson, H. Rose, and D. L. Wilson Farquharson, Lieutenants A. C. McLean, C. Eykyn, J. G. Collins, and J. B. Pollock, Second-Lieutenants W. Dick-Cunnyngham, W. St. J. Harvey, H. H. Sutherland, J. T. C. Murray, Lord G. Stewart Murray, and J. D. G. Walker, Captain and Adjutant E. S. Herbert, Captain and Quartermaster and Mrs. C. Sinclair and 2 children, of the 1st Royal Highlanders; Surgeon-Majors Donaldson, Archer, and Creagh, A. M. S.; and the Hon. R. Walsh, Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Mauritius.

The members of the Calcutta Corporation resolved on Thursday to raise the salary of their Chairman to Rs. 3,000 per mensem with Rs. 500 as house allowance. This resolution will secure for them the services of Mr. H. C. Williams, C. S., the nominee of the Lieutenant-Governor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The resignation of Mr. Justice Pigot of the Calcutta High Court is gazetted. He will retire on March 6th, by which time Mr. Justice O'Kinealy will have returned from leave.

As recently stated, Kengtung will in future be the head-quarters of the British Political Agent in the Mekong district. The strength of his military escort has not been settled but will probably be 200 men.

Last week's season report shows no change in Bengal, where the prospects of the spring crops are fair, except in parts of Behar and Hazaribagh. In the Punjab there has been rain in all districts, except Lahore, Hissar, and Peshawar, and the spring crops have improved; but more rain is still wanted. Prospects generally are described as "average" to "poor." In Central India the crops have been damaged in most Agencies through the want of rain. In Bikanir thirteen thousand persons are now on relief works.

The Bishop of Calcutta starts on his Punjab tour on March 4th, his dates being Lahore, March 6th to 11th; Amritsar, 12th to 17th; Rawalpindi, 18th to 24th; Jubbulpore; 26th to 30th, arriving at Calcutta again on the 31st March.

The Public Works Department Secretariat will be rather put to it to find accommodation for the clerical staff at Simla this summer; no large houses remain vacant, and yet room must be found for several score of clerks. The other public offices are already overcrowded, so no relief can be looked for in that direction.

The usual procedure will be followed this year in regard to the Budget, Sir James Westland presenting his statement to Council on March 19th, and the discussion taking place on the 26th. The Viceroy should thus be enabled to leave Calcutta on the 27th or 28th, but it is not likely that he will go direct to Simla, as the change straight to a hill climate would be undesirable after his recent illness.

The cost of the alterations and additions to the Bangalore City Station has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 39,000, making the total outlay Rs. 4,31,000. The station is fast approaching completion and is expected to be ready for the joint use of the Madras, Mysore State, and Southern Mahratta Railways on the 30th June next.

The Burma Intelligence Branch has been doing excellent work during the past cold season, and to complete its work it has been given a further period of existence till the 31st March, 1899. Captain Couchman, D.S.O., who has since April, 1893, been in charge of the branch as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, will complete his time on the 18th April, 1898.

The French Government, at a Cabinet Council held on January 28th, decided that as the new Madagascar Treaty does not need Parliamentary ratification, it will only be issued in a Yellow-book, on which the Chambers may, if they think fit, express their opinion by resolution. The Government will also notify foreign Powers of the taking possession of Madagascar by France.

The Commander-in-Chief on his journey from Calcutta to Simla at the end of March will probably stay a few days at Umballa to see General Symons' new form of attack being put into execution by the troops.

Colonel Hart has certainly done much good in directing attention seriously to the War Game, and his efforts are widely appreciated. In a few years we ought to see a great advance in efficiency. A military correspondent writes:—"It has been a long struggle but the party of progress has at last gained the victory, and fortunate it has been for the Empire that we have had no European war while the bow and arrow were rampant. It is only a few years ago that the senior officers with few exceptions knew no more of the art of war than the clergy do, and they voted solid against Lord Wolseley and his small following of junior officers." There is no little truth in this statement, although it may be tinged with exaggeration.

The first match in the fourth round of the Army Football competition took place at Umballa on Wednesday between the Gordon Highlanders and the Highland Light Infantry in glorious weather. The ground, though hard, is in perfect condition and all the arrangements have given the utmost satisfaction. There was a large attendance when at 4-30 the Highland Light Infantry, having lost the toss, kicked off against the wind. After fifeen minutes' play the Gordons scored from a *melee* in front of the goal. Nothing further resulted up to half-time. On resuming play was even for ten minutes until Bell headed through for the Highland Light Infantry. From now to the end the 74th kept up the pressure. Once from a corner kick the ball went into the net, but no one touched the ball, so no goal was scored. At the time the score stood one goal all, so extra time was ordered, but no definite result followed. The talking amongst the players was most noticeable, and teams should try to avoid the habit, which is catching and which is certainly not good form. These teams will play again at 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

The latest news about the Sind dacoits is to the effect that finding themselves pressed by the troops and police the gang have broken up and its members are trying to get away individually as best they can. Three were indentified and taken the other day in Mirpur Khas, and one in Hyderabad; the former were found with arms upon them and a box in their possession containing near Rs. 4,000 worth of valuables. The local administration is offering rewards of Rs. 1,000 a-piece for information that will lead to the apprehension of the two leaders, and Rs. 500 each for the lesser lights, and their descriptions are being published. The Native States on the east of Sind, Jessulmere, Jodhpur and Khairpur, have been asked to co-operate in bringing the outlaws to book, and a good deal depends upon their action, for it is in this direction rather than westwards into Sind that the majority of the offenders will probably betake themselves.

Professor Calmette, the original discoverer of the anti-toxic serum for snakebite, suggested, some time back, that the Agra Laboratory should become the central depot for India for the supply of substance. Mr. Hankin, after waiting to make some experiments with the serum with a view to make certain whether it would be found to have degenerated by the voyage out to India, has consented to this proposition; so that in the near future physicians and experimentalists will be able to supply themselves in this country. Whether the remedy, however, efficacious in itself, can ever be expected to diminish by much the 20,000 odd deaths that are yearly attributed to snakebite in India is very doubtful: but that does not affect the desirability of doing what can be done towards it.

There is to be what one might term a Convocation or General Assembly of Mullahs in Mohmand territory next April, which will probably be more interesting if less edifying than most European assemblies of a similar kind. It will be remembered that about the time the Chitral expedition started, our Political Officers were not a little anxious as to whether the Mullah of Manki, one of the most influential of the "pestilent" crew, would or would not declare a religious war against the British. As a matter of fact the Mullah, though he seems to have hesitated at first, thought better of it, and possibly his attitude may have had something to do with the lack of combination among the tribesmen. At all events the Mullah of Hada, Najab-ud-din, a short time ago fulminated a proclamation against his brother Mullah, declaring that as he did not take part in the *jehad* it is against all principles to read prayers after him; whereupon the latter retaliated with a challenge to a religious discussion, which, as we have said, has been fixed to come off next April. It is said that all the most influential Mullahs of Afghanistan and the Mohmand country will attend.

Saturday night at the Calcutta Tournament fairly established a record in point of attendance. Many hundreds had to be turned away, and the receipts were far ahead of those of any other performance. Up to date the sum of Rs. 42,000 has been banked, and the two remaining night performances should bring in enough to cover all expenses, leaving a respectable sum to be distributed among the men who have made the Tournament a success, and who have been kept hard at work from the opening day onwards. There was never any intention, we understand, of making a large profit, even for the sake of charities, and but for the generous manner in which all concerned have given their services, there would have been no surplus at all after the heavy expenses had been defrayed.

"E pur si muove"; but not very much. That (observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is how we must sum up the French population statistics for 1894. There were 39,768 more births than deaths—a figure which has not been topped in France since 1889. Unfortunately, the births, compared with 1893, show a falling off of 19,284. The balance on the right side is brought about by a more than corresponding decrease in the deaths; 51,906 fewer people died in 1894 than in the preceding year. This method of increasing population is not very satisfactory, except indeed to the 51,906 people who did not die. The figures of previous years, during which the mortality remained fairly constant, do not encourage the hope that the death-rate may be kept down to the present level permanently. Marriages, moreover, have fallen off to the tune of 632. The principle of "Divorcons," too, seems to meet with increasing public favour, as 235 more couples were legally severed than in the previous years. The net result of the whole movement is an increase of population to the extent of 1 in 1,000. Unluckily you can't do very much Colonising on decimal one per cent.

The weekly report on the state of the season and prospect of crops is not very encouraging. In Bengal there has been no rain and little change in prospects of crops. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh rain has been only slight in the plains and from unirrigated lands a poor out-turn is expected. During the week test relief works have been in operation at Banda, Jhansi, Hamirpur, and Jalaun, and they are also to be started in the Allahabad Division. The numbers employed on works are 1,854 in Banda, 1,600 in Jhansi, 1,219 in Hamirpur, and 1,300 in Jalaun, but applicants are increasing and over 200 destitute persons from neighbouring Native States have been employed on the Hamirpur works. Rain has fallen generally in the Punjab save in Hissar, Lahore, and Peshawar, but prospects are only average to poor and more rain is required. There has been no rain in Central India during the past week.

The annual report of the Director of Military Education in India, for the year 1895, shows that the number of British officers who went up for examinations was smaller than in any year since 1888, only 201 being examined. The percentage of those who passed was 81·6, which is lower than in 1894, but higher than in 1893. The percentage of those who failed completely (6·9) was about the average. The Royal Artillery showed by far the worst percentage of failures, and the British Cavalry came next. The improvement in Tactics was most marked, only seven officers being spun out of 158, and much the same result was shown in Field Fortification. Colonel Hart considers that military education made "slow but steady progress" from 1889 to 1892, but that since then progress has been much marked. He speaks with seven years' experience at the head of the Department which he is just leaving, and his conclusions are therefore not likely to be questioned.

A paragraph has been going round the papers which states that while Prince Henry of Battenberg was an officer in the German Army he was obliged to live on his pay, which was about £130 a year. This though it has had a somewhat extensive currency, is now stated to be "quite incorrect." Prince Henry (says the *Westminster*) always had an adequate allowance from his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, who was in easy circumstances, although not opulent. Prince Alexander had only a small fortune of his own, but he received a good pension from the Austrian Government, and a liberal annual allowance from his sister, the late Empress of Russia who left him a large fortune and a considerable estate in the Bergstrasse, which now belongs to his eldest son, Prince Louis of Battenberg. Prince Henry, before his marriage, had about the average allowance of a tolerably wealthy peer's younger son.

Makaleh has been evacuated by the Italian garrison, with their arms and ammunition, wounded and baggage. Ras Makonnen is reported to have supplied the Italians with tents and transport mules. The withdrawal seems to have been carried out safely under formal assurances from Menelik and Ras Makonnen that the besieged should be allowed to proceed to Adigrat without molestation. The Italian losses during the siege are returned as seven killed and fifteen wounded. King Humbert has signed a decree declaring Erythrea and its dependencies in a state of war. Certain proposals made by the Emperor Menelik for the conclusion of peace have already reached the Italian Government, and are declared to be such as cannot be accepted by Italy. It is thought in Rome that France, which is said to have protested against the passage of troops through Zeila, is "practically giving aid to Menelik."

If the "new photography," now in its early infancy, is capable of improvement and advance in the same ratio as the old, we may (says the *World*) yet enter upon the twentieth century with the power of literally "seeing through a brick wall" added to the many other miraculous faculties which the progress of science has placed at our command. To the "new" camera, it appears, transparent things are opaque and opaque things transparent—a peculiarity which endows this amazing machine with possibilities almost too horrible to contemplate. It seems, indeed, to be a kind of fiendish realisation of Sam Weller's "patent double million magnifying gas microscope of hextra power"; and, when it is brought to its threatened perfection, no "flights of stairs and deal doors" will avail to protect the victims of its awful inquisition. When the "new photography" comes to be pressed into the service of the "new journalism," all domestic skeletons are photographed in their very cupboards, it may occur to some of us to wonder whether it is not getting time to cry "Halt!" to the march of civilisation.

The *Figaro*, of Jan. 29, published a long letter from Mr H. M. Stanley in reference to a rapprochement between Great Britain and France, in which he remarks that in numberless ways the French have shown that they are irreconcilable. If to gain British friendship they had displayed one-fourth of the goodwill they have expended to attach themselves to Russia, there would long ago have been another Triple Alliance, of sentiment if not of reality. In regard to Egypt, Mr. Stanley contends that much remains to be done there before Great Britain can withdraw. She remains in Egypt, not with a view to annexation, but because it is best for herself and everybody. Mr. Stanley with as much modesty as the late Lord Mayor invited the President to visit England, invites Frenchmen to assist in discovering a mode of safeguarding all interests and enabling Great Britain to withdraw with glory and confidence.

The departure of Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador for Rome, excites much comment in Vienna. While, on the one hand, it is asserted that his visit has to do with the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which expires in the spring of 1897, it is affirmed in well-informed circles that the Ambassador's journey is connected with the attitude latterly assumed by Germany, particularly towards Great Britain. Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the two Italian statesmen, Signor Crispi and Baron Blanc, are said to be very desirous of establishing harmony between London and Berlin, and thereby averting discord between one member of the Triple Alliance and Great Britain, with whom bot Austria and Italy are united by the ties of additional friendship.

Sir John Thursby was presented with a testimonial at the Queen's House Lyndhurst, the other day in recognition of the generosity with which he has for the last four seasons kept a pack of foxhounds in the westtern part of the New Forest district. The presentation took the form of a silver bowl with an incription and an illuminated address. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers, by the Hon. Gerald Lascelles (the deputy-surveyor of the New Forest), who not only paid Sir John lavish compliments, but described Sir John Thursby as one of the best huntsmen in England. According to the *Field*, Sir John Thursby, in his reply, alluded to the scarcity of foxes. He atributed it in a graat measure to the over-preservation of pheasants fer the purposes of mere slaughter. This, he feared, might eventually put a stop to fox-hunting. People used to be satisfied, he remarked, with killing 300 or 400 pheasants per day, but now they were not satisfied unless it was 1,200 or 1,400.

A book which ought to have great attraction for persons of literary tastes is the *Letters of Mathew Arnold*, 848-88 (Macmillan). It supplies the place of the biography which Arnold objected to anyone writing. Here is an account of his first talk with Disraeli:—"Dizzy sat opposite looking moody, black, and silent, but his head and face, when you see him near and for some time, are very striking. After the ladies went he was called over

SECLUSION OF THE PORTUGUESE PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was greatly amused to read that portion of your Goa correspondent's letter, which appeared in your issue of this morning, referring to the ignorance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Portugal as to what is passing in Goa, and the being kept in seclusion, by his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, and not allowed to come in contact with the people, as it is a notorious fact that the Prince visited lately at Bardez and attended a ball given to him by the Municipality of Bardez freely mixing himself with those present, and that he is to be present to-day at another ball in his honour to be given by the European Portuguese Club, to which, I know, several leading native gentlemen have been invited. How then can it be said that he is kept in seclusion? I have the best authority for my statement, the Prince knows everything that is going on in Goa—reads both the English papers published in this city—and has more than once expressed his surprise at the falsehoods which are being propagated in the papers in connection with the late military revolt, decoities, and arrests of persons implicated in or suspected as instigators of the late revolt and decoities now going on. No doubt can and should therefore be suggested as to the genuineness of the telegrams lately sent by the Portuguese Governor and published in the Lisbon journals. It is a great pity that your correspondent is entirely one-sided and depends against the Government, and given publicity to every rumour or gup current, some of which are transparently false.

I think it my duty as one of his Most Faithful Majesty's subjects in this city and on the other side of truth to write this letter, and hope that my readers may receive "cum grano salis," the various gups and news supplied by your Goa correspondent, who, I am sorry to say, seems to sanctify to print things as black as possible.—I am, Cui bono!!—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Margao, Feb. 15.

A NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is currently reported that a loan of 5 crores of rupees is to be announced in the next Budget, and speculation is rife as to whether it is to be one of 3½ or 3 per cent. For my part, I think it will be a 3 per cent. loan, and that this will be the first preparatory measure towards the conversion at no distant date of the existing 3½ per cent. Government securities into 3 per cent., thus securing another yearly saving of 50 lakhs of rupees to the Treasury. I know well that the last conversion from 4 to 3½ is guaranteed (not to be paid off) for 10 years, but nearly two years have already gone by. The time will be ripe for great difficulty in this second conversion I do not anticipate, and when it has been effected 3 per cent. paper will, I feel sure, command as high a premium as the present 3½ per cent. paper now does. We have had the case of British consols from 3 to 2¾ and subsequently to 2½ per cent., and they stand to-day higher than ever. Investors in the present 3½ per cent. Government securities should, therefore, be careful in not paying too high a premium for these securities, but rather go in for the 3 per cents. when issued, which, I have no doubt, will be next month.

Exchange on London is rising, and it will not be surprising to see it rate at 1s. 2d. before May next. Our financial condition is gradually and steadily improving, and I, therefore, think the new loan will and should be at 3 and not 3½ per cent. per annum interest.

It seems to me that it will be a capital stroke of business if our Government invested a portion of its Currency Reserve, say two crores of rupees, in the purchase of Bar Silver, at present low rates ruling, for coinage at a future date. This would, I believe, give a stimulus to exchange, a subject on which I beg to submit for the consideration of our able Financial Minister.—Pensate, Pensate, et iterum pensate.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Feb. 17.

LECTURE ON ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The lecture on animals, which is announced to take place on Thursday next, at the Novelty Theatre, at 5 p.m., under the auspices of the B. S. P. C. A., is chiefly intended for the boys and girls of the different schools of Bombay, although it is open to the general public also. Most of the schools, both private and public, close in the evening, at about 5 p.m. so that it is obviously impossible for the students to attend the meeting, who may be desirous to do so. May I, therefore, request the secretary of the Society to change the time from 5 to 5-30, or at least 5-15 p.m., so that the competitors for the prize-essay may have time to attend the meeting. Another matter to which I would respectfully draw the attention of the secretary is the necessity for the proper arrangements for the accommodation of the large number of young ladies from the girls' schools, who will be present at the meeting.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

THE SANA KACHIN EXPEDITION.

LATEST letters from the Sana Kachin expedition date from the 26th January, by which date the two columns had joined each other at Maiteng, the Mogoung force having worked the hill country round Panlang pretty thoroughly, while the Myitkyina column, after keeping up the Tanks of the Irrawaddy and Malikha had advanced towards the junction at Maiteng. "Up to this point," writes a correspondent, "the journey was for the most part uneventful; the villagers did not even desert their villages and paid up their fines punctually, and received us with smiling countenances. We were usually in signalling communication with Captain Newbold's column. Early on the morning of the 12th some Kachins told us that they had shots in the direction of the Myitkyina column which was at Maiteng, only about five miles away as the crow flies. During our march on the same day we heard from them by hello that the camp had been attacked at midnight on the 11th and long on the following morning, we learnt that the first (and up to date the last) shots had been fired. Fair and full of promise broke the dawn of the 12th January. Mond nature smiled, needless or not foreseeing the deeds of blood that were soon to stain her beauty. To return to prose, just after reveille the camp was aroused by shots being fired on the outlying picquet; as we have since learned some hundred Kachins armed with dahs, bamboo spears, bows with poisoned arrows and other offensive weapons had collected from the villages hitherto unvisited by us and were creeping up the hill meaning to cut up the camp, when the sound of the bugle made them think they were discovered. Full half their number turned and fled, but the remain der came on the picquet in fairly open ground and discharged what guns they had without doing any damage. On being met by the fire from the picquet they remembered that they had pressing business elsewhere and retreated in skirmishing order down the khud in every direction, choosing the steep as slender goddess were in no mood for gathering additional impetus. Their line of retreat was indicated beyond any doubt as they shed their weapons, garments, shoes, rice and any other trifles they could spare at intervals. Their head dresses (a kind of scanty puggaree) were generally decorated with white cockades cut out of bamboo, and these were found in considerable numbers all over the battlefield. Our Intelligence Officer has not discovered the significance of these decorations yet, but it is thought that our bold assailants may be some branch of the White Cross Society. It is probable that the volley from the picquet was as harmless as that from the Kachins; the light was bad and it was necessarily hurried. The moral effect must, however, have been immense; the defeated army passed through Maiteng in full flight, and at the double, merely counselling the inhabitants to fly as they had made a mistake. The head man of Naungyan, who was in the attack, hastily caught three fowls and a few eggs (a most unusual present) and came straight back to capitulate." Since the battle of Maiteng we have been proceeding slowly in the direction of Sabaw, the village of the head man of this tract. The Sabaw Mestwe, as he is called, was at the bottom of the attack on Myitkyina and is "wanted," for various other villainies. We are now within two miles of his village situated on the Malikha, which we will try to reserve. He is supposed to have fled to the Northern Sana tract, and unless we get sanction to go there the column may be said to have done all it came to do. The Southern tract have evidently no intention of fighting; several of the chiefs have been caught by friendly Kachins and their fines have been paid up. The country has been patrolled and mapped in every direction. Mr. Benson, formerly M. P. for Woodstock, has accompanied us thus far, but in his zeal to see everything he is not afraid he has been grievously disappointed, but I hope he has enjoyed a pleasant picnic in perfect climate surrounded by lovely scenery."—"Pioneer."

MR. ERNEST HART, in the first of a series of articles which he is contributing to the *Queen*, is very much down on the sleeping arrangements of the ordinary Englishman. The bedroom is rarely well or conveniently lighted or heated, and "the fittings commonly are centuries behind our modern knowledge" Then when the would be sleeper's clothing is removed he puts on "something which is called a 'nightgown,' a sort of linen or cotton sack with sleeves which leaves the lower limbs and feet more or less uncovered, and at once makes a man an uncomfortable and ridiculous object. It is the clothing of the primeval savage." The bed Mr. Hart describes as usually "a ridiculous contrivance, having the worst of all coverings, linen sheets, the foster mother of rheumatism, and the worst of all material for contact with the skin. To counterbalance its defects and increase the miseries a heavy superabundant mass of blankets and quilts is imposed, and to prevent any comfortable or free movement of the limbs these are 'tucked in' around the edges, constituting a huge set of swaddling clothes such as only savages now employ even for children." According to Mr. Hart, the present bedstead and bedclothing should be altogether discarded, and two light eiderdowns, like the "resai" or the Japanese "futon," should be substituted. Night socks should be worn of a texture suited to the season. Near the couch should be provided a bookshelf with the favourite books Mr. Hart has self selects old and well-known favourites—Montaigne's Essays, Pepy's Diary, Brown's Religio Medici, Pickwick, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a handy pocket Shakspere and Milton, with Virgil, Homer, and Horace. The couch should be supplied with a convenient headrest. The room should be kept at a temperature which never falls below 60 eg., and in another part of it should be placed a long "deck chair," with cushions, to which, if the sleeper grows restless, he can easily transfer himself, and repose at any angle. That, says Mr. Hart, is "how to go to bed rationally and healthily."

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CHIEFS WANTED.

THE Bombay Political Department whose difficulty about finding a successor to the Maharana of Sunth we recently alluded to, is not the only administration in a quandary. An observer in Contemporary in the State of Jhallawar in Rajputana the question of finding a successor to the present Chief, in the event of certain contingencies too probable to be ignored, is also one of difficulty. We learn that there is no scion of the family to whom the Jhallawar State can be said to owe allegiance. A person who has been loosely spoken of as the next heir to the "gadi," has, it appears, no claim whatever to this title, as he is only decended from the great grandfather of a celebrated Prime Minister of Kotah, named Zalim Singh, for whose grandson the Jhallawar State was created. Thus if it should be necessary to find a new Chief there will be some difficulty in hitting upon one who will be welcome by the people of the State or recognized by other Chiefs as one of themselves. The right of adoption is generally recognised in Rajputana, but it could hardly be held to apply in the case we are contemplating. Naturally several Jhalla Rajputs, who have hung about the Court for years, now hope that the fact of their being Jhallas may help them to obtain the much prized "gadi" which in anticipation they see vacant, but for reasons unnecessary to bring forward in public, at any rate at the present stage, it is not likely that any of them could be regarded as a promissing choice if it were a case of giving the State a new start in life. As regards a State lapsing to the Government advantage is not likely to be taken of the right in this case, for the history of Jhallawar shows us that this State was part of Kotah, and only sixty years ago was by Treaty given to the Prime Minister of Kotah who had inherited the Dewanship, but who proved himself so indifferent a Governor that he rapidly brought a thriving State to the brink of ruin. The custom in Native States, of making the most important appointments hereditary, has often proved a curse, and the Government of India recognising this fact and wishing to save the Kotah State from ruin suggested the plan of giving the Prime Minister an estate of his own, but reserved to themselves the right of settling what amount should be given, and brought considerable pressure to bear on Maharao Rain Singh of Kotah before he acquiesced to this sensible proposition. Ultimately the Maharao Dewan at gave away one-third of the Kotah State, and the Kotah Chief, considering this too large a reward for his Minister's inefficiency, remonstrated with the Government, but it does not appear that Government themselves held any warm personal feelings towards the Prime Minister, but they wished to make an ample acknowledgment of the excellent work done by Rajkana Zalim Singh, who had undoubtedly ruled successfully for fifty years in Kotah and was the grandfather of the first Jhalawar Chief. It seems perfectly inexplicable why so much valuable land should have been given to this uncatisfactory person, as one-third of any property is an over-powering pension to a servant however worthy his grandfather may have been, and although this happened only sixty years ago the historical records are painfully silent on the subject. Now however that there are no heirs or even persons with any claim to the Jhallawar succession, it would seem that Providence is likely to offer us a unique opportunity of showing that annexation was not our policy by allowing the place that was carved out of it in favour of the Minister to be restored to the parent State, from which is was taken, we repeat, to provide for a man who was ruining one of the oldest most loyal and flourishing States in Rajputana. Such a course would not only be just, but it is believed would be strongly in a cordance with the feelings and sentiments of all the other Rajput States.

THE ARMY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

AT Umballa, on Friday the Gordon Highlanders defeated the Highland Light Infantry in the replayed tie before a fair attendance of spectators. There was very little wind during the first ten minutes. The Highland Light Infantry won the toss and the Gordons went off at once, but a long kick by Haughie transferred the play to the other end, where the Gordons remained for some minutes. At length Doherty broke away and he entered to Steele, but Gagan fisted out. Massie obtained possession and beat Gagan with a shot which after fourteen minutes' play. On re-starting Stevens got well up but waited too long and shot over almost immediately. After this Doherty broke away and outpacing the other backs, got right into the goal and scored. The Gordons, two goals; the Highland Light Infantry, nil. After half-time Kinlan had very badly fouled by Miller and had to retire for five minutes. A few minutes afterwards Doherty got knock d out, and the game was stopped for two minutes. The Highland Light Infantry were in no way to blame for this. Give and take play ensued until the ball got clear and being passed to Stevens, the latter scored. The last ten minutes was very stubbornly contested. Once Doherty put the ball through, but handled it in doing so and the point was disallowed. At 8 o'clock the whistle closed proceedings. Of the teams it may fairly be said that the winners played best. The Highland Light Infantry seemed stale and the Gordons were fresh. The combination which at Simla was so good seems to have disappeared with Chalmers, their late centre forward. Haughie at the backs is excellent and nearly as good as Montgomery Beattie was when in his best form. The winners deserve to thank their half-backs for their victory. The final score was Gordons, two goals; Highland Light Infantry one goal.

THIRD MATCH.

The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders beat the Oxfordshire Light Infantry by three goals to "nil." Very little wind blew, and there was a good attendance in the enclosure, but the remainder of the ground was well packed with spectators.

The Oxfords kicked off, and almost immediately Dalrymple-Hay had a shot which was charged down. The Oxfords then had a run, and showed that they are not deficient in speed, but McKin generally stopped any dangerous attack. Play was very fast until Crawford ran down the left, and passed to Hall who scored. The shot was well executed, as McGowan was well on the kicker at the time. From the kick-off Duffin interespted, and running down, should have scored, but hung too long on the ball, and then shot over. Smart, on the left Argyle left wing, enabled Mc Manus to shoot, but the ball struck the right post at the bottom and shot across to the left post and into the field. However, Denholm was quickly on the ball, and scored a second goal just before half-time by her beauty. To return to prose, just after reveille the camp was aroused by shots being fired on the outlying picquet; as we have since learned some hundred Kachins armed with dahs, bamboo spears, bows with poisoned arrows and other offensive weapons had collected from the villages hitherto unvisited by us and were creeping up the hill meaning to cut up the camp, when the sound of the bugle made them think they were discovered. Full half their number turned and fled, but the remain der came on the picquet in fairly open ground and discharged what guns they had without doing any damage. On being met by the fire from the picquet they remembered that they had pressing business elsewhere and retreated in skirmishing order down the khud in every direction, choosing the steep as slender goddesses were in no mood for gathering additional impetus. Their line of retreat was indicated beyond any doubt as they shed their weapons, garments, shoes, rice and any other trifles they could spare at intervals. Their head dresses (a kind of scanty puggaree) were generally decorated with white cockades cut out of bamboo, and these were found in considerable numbers all over the battlefield. Our Intelligence Officer has not discovered the significance of these decorations yet, but it is thought that our bold assailants may be some branch of the White Cross Society. It is probable that the volley from the picquet was as harmless as that from the Kachins; the light was bad and it was necessarily hurried. The moral effect must, however, have been immense; the defeated army passed through Maiteng in full flight, and at the double, merely counselling the inhabitants to fly as they had made a mistake. The head man of Naungyan, who was in the attack, hastily caught three fowls and a few eggs (a most unusual present) and came straight back to capitulate." Since the battle of Maiteng we have been proceeding slowly in the direction of Sabaw, the village of the head man of this tract. The Sabaw Mestwe, as he is called, was at the bottom of the attack on Myitkyina and is "wanted," for various other villainies. We are now within two miles of his village situated on the Malikha, which we will try to reserve. He is supposed to have fled to the Northern Sana tract, and unless we get sanction to go there the column may be said to have done all it came to do. The Southern tract have evidently no intention of fighting; several of the chiefs have been caught by friendly Kachins and their fines have been paid up. The country has been patrolled and mapped in every direction. Mr. Benson, formerly M. P. for Woodstock, has accompanied us thus far, but in his zeal to see everything he is not afraid he has been grievously disappointed, but I hope he has enjoyed a pleasant picnic in perfect climate surrounded by lovely scenery."—"Pioneer."

THE SANA KACHIN EXPEDITION.

LATEST letters from the Sana Kachin expedition date from the 26th January, by which date the two columns had joined each other at Maiteng, the Mogoung force having worked the hill country round Panlang pretty thoroughly, while the Myitkyina column, after keeping up the Tanks of the Irrawaddy and Malikha had advanced towards the junction at Maiteng. "Up to this point," writes a correspondent, "the journey was for the most part uneventful; the villagers did not even desert their villages and paid up their fines punctually, and received us with smiling countenances. We were usually in signalling communication with Captain Newbold's column. Early on the morning of the 12th some Kachins told us that they had shots in the direction of the Myitkyina column which was at Maiteng, only about five miles away as the crow flies. During our march on the same day we heard from them by hello that the camp had been attacked at midnight on the 11th and long on the following morning, we learnt that the first (and up to date the last) shots had been fired. Fair and full of promise broke the dawn of the 12th January. Mond nature smiled, needless or not foreseeing the deeds of blood that were soon to stain her beauty. To return to prose, just after reveille the camp was aroused by shots being fired on the outlying picquet; as we have since learned some hundred Kachins armed with dahs, bamboo spears, bows with poisoned arrows and other offensive weapons had collected from the villages hitherto unvisited by us and were creeping up the hill meaning to cut up the camp, when the sound of the bugle made them think they were discovered. Full half their number turned and fled, but the remainder came on the picquet in fairly open ground and discharged what guns they had without doing any damage. On being met by the fire from the picquet they remembered that they had pressing business elsewhere and retreated in skirmishing order down the khud in every direction, choosing the steep as slender goddesses were in no mood for gathering additional impetus. Their line of retreat was indicated beyond any doubt as they shed their weapons, garments, shoes, rice and any other trifles they could spare at intervals. Their head dresses (a kind of scanty puggaree) were generally decorated with white cockades cut out of bamboo, and these were found in considerable numbers all over the battlefield. Our Intelligence Officer has not discovered the significance of these decorations yet, but it is thought that our bold assailants may be some branch of the White Cross Society. It is probable that the volley from the picquet was as harmless as that from the Kachins; the light was bad and it was necessarily hurried. The moral effect must, however, have been immense; the defeated army passed through Maiteng in full flight, and at the double, merely counselling the inhabitants to fly as they had made a mistake. The head man of Naungyan, who was in the attack, hastily caught three fowls and a few eggs (a most unusual present) and came straight back to capitulate." Since the battle of Maiteng we have been proceeding slowly in the direction of Sabaw, the village of the head man of this tract. The Sabaw Mestwe, as he is called, was at the bottom of the attack on Myitkyina and is "wanted," for various other villainies. We are now within two miles of his village situated on the Malikha, which we will try to reserve. He is supposed to have fled to the Northern Sana tract, and unless we get sanction to go there the column may be said to have done all it came to do. The Southern tract have evidently no intention of fighting; several of the chiefs have been caught by friendly Kachins and their fines have been paid up. The country has been patrolled and mapped in every direction. Mr. Benson, formerly M. P. for Woodstock, has accompanied us thus far, but in his zeal to see everything he is not afraid he has been grievously disappointed, but I hope he has enjoyed a pleasant picnic in perfect climate surrounded by lovely scenery."—"Pioneer."

SOMETHING LIKE A PRIZE ESSAY.

COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

AT a school in India the Tudor Period had been taken as a class subject, and after much patient teaching the pupils were asked to write an essay on Henry VIII. The following is a genuine effusion from the pen of a little girl of tender years, which did not get the prize:—

Henry the Eight was a good looking man, he had a red beard, he was very well proportioned, but he had a hot temper. He was very religious and he Pulled down a great deal of churches and monasteries, he build colleges with them. And schools with them too. One school he called the blue Coat School and a College called Oxford College. He turned the monks out Who were rich once but had to go into the workhouse. Afterwards he married Catherine of Aragon and unwedly wife. He got to know anne Boleyn, she waited on Catherine that is how he got to know her. Anne became a queen and Catherine was sent away. She became religious and became a monk. Henry got his other things about monks and she lost her head cut off though the things were not True for she had but a little neck. Henry was left a widdow but he got married again, this Time it was to Jane seymour, he liked Jane seymour. She had a son, a few days after she died. So Henry was a Widdow again and he married another anne this time a anne cleves, this anne he did not like for she was a floundering mare and not pretty so he sent her away again and gave her some gold to live upon without him while he Got married to another Catherine Howard. She was not a very good wife and Henry got to hear things again as he did before so she had her head took off, and he married Catherine parr who looked after his bad legs. She was the only one who could keep him quiet she did not call him a beast like he called her and the servants and he Died before he could have Her head cut off. Henry had three children ones of them defeated him. Henry had a Whip with six strings which has since been called the Cat with with nine tails with this whip he used to Beat people when they did not do right. Henry was not a very good man though he was a religious man. He quarrelled with the pope who wanted to bring the Reformation into England because Henry did not rule quite well and wanted too many wives and the pope tried to Improve him. Martin Luther came to the pope to Interuned gunpowder glass and the reformation and was burnt in the market place at Rouen because ignorant people thought him a witch Cardinal wolsey lived in this reign he was a priest he brought red hats to England which was the fashion he said when he died that God had given him his grey hairs and he died at Leicester in the Tower just before Henry ordered his head to come off. Henry had only three children although he had six wives which was half a child to each wife but anne cleves had none and Catherine parr had nons and Catherine Howard had none at all, only the first three wives had one each their names were mary Roman Catholic Edward and Elizabeth not Roman Catholic in their religion but believing in English prayer books they were all frightened of Henry their father and always did what he told them and they all reigned after him. "So Henry died and was buried."

PROF. PAUL CZERMARK, of Graz, has succeeded in photographing a living skull without its fleshly integument by means of Prof. Rontgen's rays. The editor of the *Grazer Tagblatt*, eager to observe the process, offered to have his skull "taken." But when he saw the result he absolutely refused to have the picture reproduced or even shown to anyone except men of science. He is reported not to have slept a wink since he saw his own "death's head."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Gazette.")

THE offences charged against Dr. Smith are said to have taken place on the evening of the Saturday, 23th April 1894, and they were either on Sunday or Monday reduced to writing at the suggestion of Mr. Thomas, who consider it desirable that Mrs. Clegg should do, so when matters were fresh in her mind in case of any inquiry thereafter. This statement so prepared contains three charges in addition to certain objectionable items of conversations, which comparatively are of little importance, but as to most of which Dr. Smith is not agreed upon. The important charges are:—

(a) That three times Dr. Smith tried to put his arm round Mrs. Clegg and that he asked her to kiss him three times;

(b) that going in the direction of Vullam Dr. Smith sat very close to Mrs. Clegg and wanted to take her hand; and

(c) that Dr. Smith stopped the carriage and wanted Mrs. Clegg to go into the jungle.

There according to Mrs. Syson were the incidents that Mrs. Clegg referred to at the Club that evening.

Before the Commissioners in her statement Mrs. Clegg adds to her original complaint by making two additional charges, viz.:—

(1) That Dr. Smith suggested that she should stay behind at Tanjore after her husband's return without her to Kumbakonum.

(2) That as Dr. Smith was on the afternoon of Saturday Dr. Smith against her will and unexpectedly kissed her hand.

In regard to the latter charge Mrs. Clegg says that she afterwards regretted not having insulted it, and it must be noted that the latter in his evidence states that in conversation with Mr. Syson he told the latter that he had advised Dr. Smith in suggesting the apology it would be couched in strong terms it was written in, and that Mr. Syson admitted that he had acted unwisely. Dr. Smith had no intention whatever of making any admission other than that he had done wrong, and this was amply proved by the following any disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Clegg. In submitting his apology he was influenced solely by a desire to shield Mrs. Clegg and prevent if possible a scandal.

The suggestion of encouragement on the part of Mrs. Clegg was not an after thought as will appear from the evidence of Mrs. Smith and Dr. Johnston and from a letter addressed to Dr. de Fabeck, dated 14th May 1894. So opposed was Dr. Smith to making any imputations against Mrs. Clegg that he disapproved of the conduct of Mrs. Smith in submitting to Government her memorial dated the 15th May 1894. Circumstances, however, have so altered that in justice to himself, his wife, child and his family, he is compelled, though reluctantly, to place clearly before the Commissioners Mrs. Clegg's as well as his conduct in connection with the circumstances complained of. Dr. Smith's part in this matter has been

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

and conduct most unreasonable has been imputed to him. He would submit upon a fair and impartial consideration of the evidence and the probabilities that no other conclusion can be arrived at than that he was quite justified in what he did under the circumstances having regard to the fact that the Cleggs were on a visit entirely unconnected with either his official position or his professional capacity.

Dr. Smith through his counsel desires to state most emphatically that he has never at any time communicated or caused to be communicated any matter in connection with the case to any of the public papers in India, save and except a letter that appeared in the "Pioneer" newspaper, in which he thanked the public for kindly opening a fund to assist him in his defence.

The further observations on behalf of Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith."

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

SIR,—As the statement which I put in on behalf of Dr. Smith on Saturday was not only hurriedly prepared, but before the evidence of Dr. Johnston, Mrs. Smith and Dr. Smith had been recorded, and as their evidence elicited several material facts which still further completely exonerate Dr. Smith, I feel it my duty, as counsel, in his interests that they should be brought prominently to the notice of the Commissioners as also to the notice of the Secretary of State, with a view to the reopening of Dr. Smith's case. I will as briefly as I can refer to them.

I submit with confidence that it has been sufficiently proved that Dr. Smith's original apology did not contain the words "atrocious" or "atrocities" as it was unpremeditated and I was simply mad" and "I behaved like an infernal cad." Mr. Syson has admitted that he was in a very highly excited state, when the apology was shown to him, and therefore I think it may be assumed that he did not carefully or attentively peruse the same so as to be in a position to say "positively" that the word "atrocious" was not there, bearing in mind the fact that his memory has been proved to be unreliable in many respects to the expression, "I behaved like an infernal cad." (Vide his letter of 12th November 1894.) It certainly appears open to observation that his memory when giving evidence before the Commission was much more clear and positive than it was even months nearer the event.

Apart from this there is the evidence of Dr. Johnston, who positively states that Dr. Smith assured him that Mrs. Clegg had not put Turkish authorities were unable to brook the feeling of independence which had survived among the Armenians of that district, especially among those of Talori, who for some time formed the nucleus of a make an example of them. I have no wish to be thought unduly partial to the Armenians, and I feel it therefore my duty to point to the fact that an investigation was conducted by Captain —— and the Government has been carried on, not for one or two, but for several years past among the Armenians in the Moosh and Talori regions by the Armenian committees abroad, whose latest agent was Mourad, and that it was with the knowledge of the latter to endeavour fully cope with this movement which ended by exasperating the Turkish authorities. But even this admission had to be qualified by the fact that in its first duty—namely, that of suffering protection to all classes of its subjects alike—the Turkish Government has entirely failed.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ISLAM.

It may be (says a writer in the Portland "Oregonian") that the partial collapse of the European combination to coerce the Sultan is due as much to Asian influences as to any other. It is clear that all the Powers together could not destroy Turkey quickly enough to save the Christians in the Empire from the hideous outrage and indiscriminate massacre which would follow universal determination on the part of the Mohammedans to take the law and sell their lives as dearly as possible. Probably threat of such an outbreak as this had much to do with lowering the tone of Great Britain in the matter of passing the Dardanelles without permission. Advices reached Washington from private diplomatic sources that the Sultan appealed to Queen Victoria, Emperor William, the Tsar of Russia, and other European sovereigns, to spare him the mortification of having gunboats sent through the Dardanelles against his protest, and informed them such an occurrences would be followed not only by serious riots in Constantinople, but by a general uprising of Mohammedans all over the earth, who would regard the insult to the Sultan as a signal for attacking Christians whenever they found them. This prediction may be a mere trick of the Sultan to gain time, but it has too many possibilities of horror to be treated lightly. The Sultan, it is to be remembered, is something more than a temporal sovereign over a diminished empire. In the same sense that the mediæval Christian Church recognised the Pope as its head, in political as well as in spiritual affairs, the Sultan is the recognised head of Islam throughout the world, except the Persians and the people of Morocco, who are dissenters and followers of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed. Moreover, when he talks of general uprising and blames the world for forgetting what he can do to make his prediction true. In one of the mosques at Constantinople the green mantle of the prophet is preserved. If that is taken out and a holy war proclaimed, the whole Islam population of the entire world, except Persia and Morocco, would promptly respond, and the Sultan is the only man who can issue such a proclamation. Western wealth and modern arms would decide such a war in the end, but it would be a terrible struggle, and at least at first would not be without success. The number of Mohammedans are found in formidable numbers in all three of the Eastern continents, and nearly every one of the Great Powers would find a domestic insurrection on its hands. In India there are 50,000,000 Mohammedans, including 40,000,000 more than in Turkey, where the total is 22,000,000. There are 30,000,000 in the Malay Peninsula, 15,000,000 in Central Asia, 18,000,000 in Northern Africa, 11,000,000 in Central Africa, 5,000,000 in Turkey, 11,000,000 in Arabia, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 In Afghanistan. In Southern Russia, in the Balkan peninsula, and in Bulgaria, the believers in this faith are very numerous, and there are several millions in Austro-eastern Austria. At least 60,000,000 Mohammedans are found in British Colonies alone, and probably the true total would reach 90,000,000. It would be rather embarrassing for Lord Salisbury if, while he is talking large language to the dismembered Turkey, 90,000,000 of his own subjects should suddenly begin to deal with the omnipresent British trader as the Kurds now are dealing with Armenian merchants.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·910
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	76·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 a.m. next day) ..... degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... degrees	68·2
General Direction of the Wind	N, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	229

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfum ers. Wholesale Depot 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NEW P. R. A.

RUMOURS OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION,

IN the United States Senate, on Jan. 24, Mr. Call submitted a radical resolution, demanding that either by peaceful negotiation or by force of arms the Armenian atrocities should be stopped. The motion was defeated without a division, however, and the resolution reported by the Foreign Relations Committee declaring it to be the imperative duty of the United States to express the hope that the European Powers would bring about the execution of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty relative to Armenia was adopted unanimously.

During the debate Senator Frye, referring to the destruction of the American mission station at Kharput, asked what Great Britain would have done if a British college, worth 1,000,000 dolls., had been destroyed and the British occupants compelled to flee for their lives? Would Britain, he asked, have stood idly by? The United States had never assented to the agreement of the European Powers closing the Dardanelles, and if necessary in order to protect American citizens, they would order American ships to sail up the Dardanelles regardless of the European alliance, and, when in front of Constantinople, to demand protection for American people within the Sultan's dominions. One quality of the British Government which he admired was that it protected its citizens at all times and under all circumstances. He asked who would not die for such a country?

On Jan. 27 the House of Representatives adopted, by 143 to 25 votes, the resolution passed by the Senate on Jan. 24.

Telegraphic advices show that there is a general feeling in the United States against any interference on the part of the Republic in the Armenian question, and that the President cast the deciding vote in the Senate command little sympathy or support. It is questionable (says a "Times" telegram of Jan. 29) whether the President will feel bound to respect the request of Congress to transmit the resolutions about the Armenian problem to the Powers which signed the Berlin Treaty. It is certain that the executive will take no steps to carry out the policy of the resolution.

On the occasion of the Turkish New Year the Sultan has, it is reported, made a donation to the Armenian Patriarchate. The "Times" correspondent, however, says a reconciliation between the Sultan and the Armenians is very doubtful, "as the Patriarch is fully alive to the insincerity of the advances made to him."—The official newspapers of Constantinople are publishing articles defending the Sultan against the charge of fanaticism, and upholding him with "religious and civilising endeavours."

THE SASUN MASSACRES.—OFFICIAL REPORT.

Two Blue-books, dealing with the outrages in the Sassoun district of Armenia in 1894, were issued on Jan. 28. The books are very voluminous, and contain a series of despatches from Sir Philip Currie and the British Ambassador at Constantinople, as well as the report of the European delegates on the Turkish Commission of Inquiry into the outrages at Moosh, Sasun, and the surrounding districts. The information contained in the documents is summed up by Mr. H. S. Shipley, the British Commissioner, commenting on the report made by himself and his colleagues. Dealing first with the number of victims in the Sasun district Mr. Shipley says after careful calculations, comes to the conclusion that the estimates of Armenian losses published from time to time in the English and Continental Press, and which varied from 5,000 to 20,000, were "grossly exaggerated." Mr. Shipley believes—having taken all the evidence into consideration—that "the total number of victims, including, of course, those who perished from cold, starvation, &c., would amount to some 900 in all." Mr. Shipley states that he does not believe the story of the slaughter of some 250 women in the church at Ghelligazan, and as to the alleged slaughter of a similar number in the Convent of Surp Mertcha he could gather no confirmation of it from any of the Armenians whom he questioned, though he was told that the church was burnt down. He looks upon these and similar stories as enormously exaggerated, if not absolutely invented, in order to add to the very real horror of the Sasun affair. As regards the murder of the prisoners led by the priest Ohannes in the camp at Chelligazan, Mr. Shipley thinks that the number of men put to death did not exceed forty or fifty. Nevertheless Mr. Shipley attributes the failure of the Turks to exterminate the Armenians in certain districts entirely rather to want of power than want of will. He says:—

Although, therefore, as I have endeavoured to show above, the Turkish soldiers cannot be convicted of the systematic slaughter of the stories which were attributed to them in certain of the English newspapers, I do not think—seeing as I did, in company with my colleagues, the entire ruin of a whole district, the wholesale burning of villages, the men having been wantonly devastated, as well as the abject misery and destitution to which these Armenians have been reduced—that the epithets applied to the conduct of the Turkish officers and Kurds by the same Press are in any way too strong. We have in our report given it as our conviction, arrived at from the evidence brought before us, that the Armenians were massacred without distinction of age or sex, and, from what we have seen during these weeks—namely, from Aug. 12 to Sept. 4 (o. s.)—it is not too much to say that the Armenians were absolutely hunted like wild beasts, being killed wherever they were to be found. That their later was not greater, it was, I believe, solely owing to the vastness of the mountain ranges of that district which enabled the people to scatter and so facilitated their escape. I believe, however, that I am, in the exercise of responsibility, I am compelled to say that the conviction has forced itself on me that it was not so much the capture of the agitator Mourad or the suppression of a pseudo-revolt, which was desired by the Turkish authorities, as the extermination, pure and simple, of the Ghelieguzan and the Talori districts.

As to the stories of individual torture of Armenians Mr. Shipley holds many of them to be prave; while, on the other hand, not more than half-a-dozen authenticated cases were forthcoming of outrages by Armenians on Turks or Kurds. With regard to the cause of the massacre Mr. Shipley writes:—

The real cause of the sending of troops in 1894, and consequent destruction of the Talori and Ghelieguzan regions, was not the pseudo-revolt of the Armenians or the pretended outrages against the surrounding Kurdish tribes, but the refusal of the Armenians to the S

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Some letters bear in themselves evidence of such sound judgment, good sense, and absolute sincerity that a single word added to them would be a blemish. Happy the man who gets such letters! They are the outcome of honest and not undiscriminating good sense.

The following is such a letter. It is dated from 6, Pickthall-terrace, Millwood, Todmorden, and runs thus:—

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to be able to add my testimony to the very large accumulation that you must already have, with regard to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"For more than 12 months, whilst residing in Leeds, I was quite unable to work, my ailment, or rather ailments, being so many and complicated; great depression, extreme lassitude and weariness, loss of appetite and nervousness being chief. I lost weight every week, and I almost wore away to skin and bone whilst under the treatment of various doctors, and taking gallons of medicine which did me not the smallest good, but indeed seemed to greatly aggravate my complaints; and so much so, that I gave all up and made up my mind to allow things to take their course, and had been doing so for some time when a friend advised me to try your Pills. I was so irritable and ill that I did not follow this advice for many weeks, but my wife kept reminding me of the matter, and at last brought me a box, which I am thankful to say I took, and began gradually to mend—very slowly, it is true, but surely, and after about half-a-dozen boxes I was quite a different person, and fairly healthy again. I continued the use of the Pills for a month or so, and I am to-day as healthy and hearty as I could wish, and quite up to normal weight. If at any time I feel a bit out of sorts, I immediately have recourse to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and am all right again in no time.

"You may use this letter in any way you think fit.

"Yours very sincerely, WM. E. BROWN."

This is not an isolated letter received by this Company.

EVERY POST BRINGS THEM

—and it is a well recognised fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are one of the medical marvels of the age.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

ON EVERY CAPSULE.

The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore:—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in the chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.

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Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

and see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, M.A., M.R.I.A.,
Berner's College, London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST

MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

WARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz.: "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13632, and is of date 20th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above ills sent with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such high and well-merited recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

Sold in Bottles at 4s., 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use 'KOKO for the Hair' constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÉVÉ & CO., GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES. CAUTION!

Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the **Artificial Chemical** Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.

ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.

ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

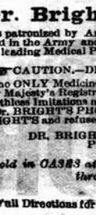
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »



For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled. *Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.* disappear as if by magic.

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Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS,

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the ennobled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 15 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

NOTICES.

CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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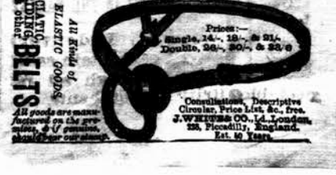

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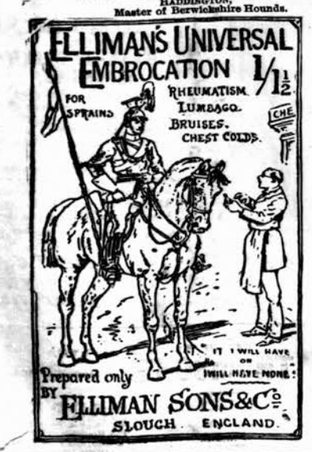

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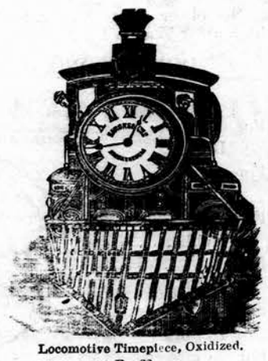

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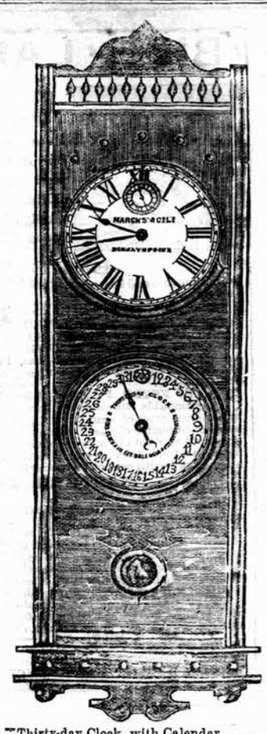

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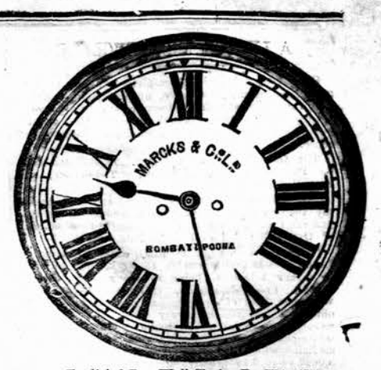

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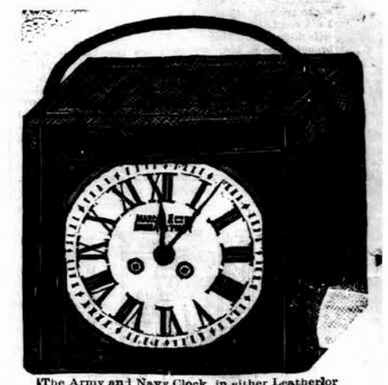

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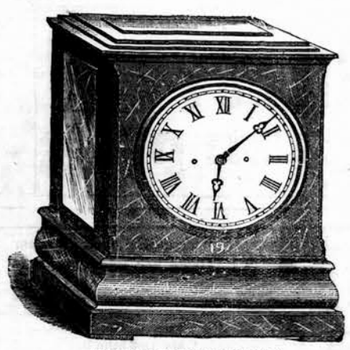

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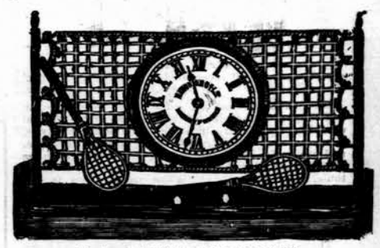

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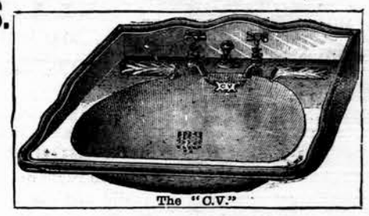

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